# Bombay Gazette.

**Wednesday, September 9, 1818.**

(Volume 29.) (Number 1475.


## Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD

**By Public Auction**

IN THE

**MARINE YARD**

*Friday, the 11th day of September Instant,*

AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

*THE GRAB CALLED*

**Good Fortune,**

OF TWO MASTS

*Capt. Francisco Minezes*

THE PROPERTY OF

*Ignacio Rodrigues*

DEFENDANT.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
5th September 1818.

શરીફ • શેલ *

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીઇયજે • મરીનયાડમાં • ગોદીનાં • કારખાનામાં • તારીખ • ૧૧ મી • શપટમબર • શુક્રવારનેદીને • બપોરનાં • ગોરાબ ૧ બેડોલી • નાં • ગુડ • કારટન • લીલાંજ • કરીને • વેચશે * ઉગેરાબનાં • કપતાનનું • નામ • કરાશી શ • મીનેશ • મને • ધણીનું • નામ • જગનાશ • રોદરીગછે *

તા ૯ મી • શપટમબર ૧૮૧૮

જા • વી • મીગતનશરીફ *

## Advertisement.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY

**Public Auction,**

AT THE FORT OF

**ZYGHUR,**

AND

**RUTNAGHURRY,**

at the former place on the 1st

*and at the latter on the 5th of October next,*

AT 12 o'CLOCK.

SIX Pattamars (from 60 to 150 Candies Burthen) with their Yards, Masts, Sails, and Rigging, &c. &c. Prize property captured by the Troops under the Command of Colonel KENNEDY, serving in the Southern Concan.

*Dapoolie, August 27th* 1818.

A. SEYMOUR,
Lieut. in charge
of the Commissariat.

જાહેર • લીલાજ • કરીને • વેચશે *

જગાડ • તા ૦ રત • નાં • ગાડી • નાં • ફીલામાં જગાડ • નાં • ફીલામાં • તારીખ ૧ લી ઇ અને • રત • નાં • ગાડી • નાં • ફીલામાં • તારીખ ૫ મી • અકટોબર • આવતી ઇ બપોર • નાં • કલાક • ૧૨ ને • અમલે ઇનેમારીએ ૬ ખાંડી • ૬૦ થીંત

ખાંડી ૧૫૦ શ્રેથીનીછે * તેનં • ત મોમ • ડોલ • તા ૦ શાડ • તા ૦ આલાત ઉવગેરે • બીજા • શરવે • શામાંન • શ્ર ધ્યા • ઉમાલ • કરનલ • ફનેડીને • તા બેતાં • લશકરને • લુટમાં • હાતલાગો છે • ફોફનની • તરફ *

કાપોલી • તા ૦ ૨૭ મી • આગશટ ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

## Sales by Auction

This day Wednesday the 9th September,

A SALE WILL BE HELD AT

***LOUGHLIN'S***

AUCTION ROOMS

AS USUAL.

FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

AT

*Loughlin's Rooms,*

INDIA Market Madeira upwards of 3 years in the Settlement, at the following very reduced prices viz.

In whole Pipes ..... each Rs. 300
" Half ditto ..... " " 150
" Quarter do. ..... " " 75

Also a few Hogsheads of STARKE and Co's Pale Ale at 30 Rupees per Hogshead.

Bombay, 9th September, 1818.

## Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

**By Public Auction**

*On Monday next the 14th Instant,*

AT 11 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AND ON EACH SUCCESSIVE DAY,

At the same hour,

*Until the whole is disposed of,*

AT THE SCREWS OF

*Hormasjee Bomanjee,*

ON BOMBAY GREEN.

*The Undermentioned Goods,*

VIZ.

Plain and Cut Glass Ware,
Lustres,
Patent Argand reading, and Vestibule Lamps,
Table and Wall Shades,
Vase Hanging Lamps,
Plated Ware,
Jewelry,
Elegant Or Molu Clocks,
French and Flanders Lace, and Veils,
French Wines of different kinds,
Bottled Beer and Porter,
Hosiery,
Blankets,
China and Earthen Ware,
Morocco Leather,
Broad Cloth,
Hats,
Coach Furniture,

Mahogany &c. &c. of which further particulars will be given in hand Bills before the time of sale.

Conditions ready money, & the Goods to be cleared immediately.

Bombay, 9th September, 1818

## Advertisement.

THE following Articles are offered for Sale, at the corner House in Military Square, opposite the House occupied by Mr. GORING, at the undermentioned low prices

Old London particular
Madeira Wine, at . . . 5 15 Rs. per Pipe,
Do. do. do. do. at . . . 257½ Rs. per half Pipe
Do. do. do. do. at . . . 17 Rs. per Dozen.

*Also the following*

Rob Roy by the Author of Waverly, &c.
Tales of my Landlord Do. Do.
Charlesmagne an Epic Poem by Lucien Buonaparte,
Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th September, 1818.

## Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th September 1818.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th AUGUST 1818.

LIEUTENANT DUNLOP of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry and Cornet Paul of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry are appointed Linguists in the Hindoostanne Language to those Corps respectively from the 1st instant.

*Bombay Castle, 29th August* 1818.

Lieutenant A. Stewart, Assistant Quarter Master General on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that payment will be made by the several Paymasters to the parties of the Bombay Division entitled to share in the property captured at Bhurtpoor, as published in general orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council of the 21st May 1814, according to the following distribution.

*Bombay Division of the Army.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Major General | | |
| 3 | Lieutenant Colonels at | 360 each | |
| 3 | Majors | 240 | do. |
| 26 | Captains and Surgeons | 120 | do. |
| 67 | Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons | 70 | do. |
| 4 | Ensigns | 50 | do. |
| 2 | Conductors and Quarter Masters | 12 | do. |
| 55 | Subadars | 5 | do. |
| 62 | Jemadars and Sarangs | 3 | do. |
| 272 | Havaldars and 1st. Tindals | 1½ | do. |
| 56 | Serjeants | 2 | do. |
| 459 | Corporals, Gunners, Drummers and Privates | 1 | do. |
| 3,438 | Naicks, 2d Tindals, Privates, Drummers, Packallies, & Gun Lascars. | & | do. |

| S. Rupees | No. of Shares | Am. of Share | Surat Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 13519-8 | 436 3 1¼ | 3,492 |

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

### BENGAL MILITARY.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 30, 1818.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that the following allowances shall be drawn by Colonel Shuldham, Brigadier, in Command of a Division of Bengal Troops proceeding on Foreign service, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Staff Allowance, 24 Rupees per diem, | 720 |
| Colonel's full Batta, | 750 |
| 2d Major-General's Tentage, | 400 |
| Field Officer's Horse Allowance, | 120 |
| Writer, Stationery, and Candles, | 80 |
| Rupees | 2,070 |

In addition to the Pay of his Regimental rank.

These allowances shall be continued to Colonel Shuldham, so long as he may hold his present command, or in the event of a vacancy, of the Senior Officer of the Auxiliary Force from Bengal actually present with, and commanding the same on Ceylon.

### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 30, 1818.

28th Regt. Light Dragoons—Lechmere Coore Russell, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Willson, promoted

MEMORANDUM

The appointment of Mr. R. B. Russell to the cornetcy in the 20th Light Dragoons, is in succession to lieutenant Atkinson, and not vice Willson.

Mr. Henry Pierard, late a lieutenant in the 47th foot, who was sentenced by a general court martial, held at Bombay, in the month of July 1814, to be cashiered, is reinstated in his former rank in the 47th Foot.

### Statement of observations on the Weather at Seroor from the 12th to the 31st August 1818.

| Date. | | Thermometer at Noon. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 12 | 80 | Cloudy High Wind & Showers, |
| | 13 | 81 | Do. Do. Slight Showers, |
| | 14 | 81 | Frequent Showers, |
| | 15 | 80 | Fair but Cloudy, |
| | 16 | 79 | Showers of Rain, |
| | 17 | 80 | Cloudy no Rain, |
| | 18 | 80 | Cloudy with High Wind, |
| | 19 | 79½ | Do. with Rain, |
| | 20 | 79 | Do. Frequent Showers, |
| | 21 | 74½ | Heavy Rain commenced at Noon, |
| | 22 | 72 | Very Heavy Rain throughout, |
| | 23 | 80 | Slight Showers, |
| | 24 | 81 | Fair, |
| | 25 | 79 | Fair, |
| | 26 | 79 | Fair, |
| | 27 | 79 | Fair, |
| | 28 | 75 | Rain, |
| | 29 | 75 | Cloudy with Rain at intervals, |
| | 30 | 75 | Slight Showers, |
| | 31 | 76 | Fair with High Wind. |

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Robert Bell, Bengal N. I. from Surat.

Assistant Surgeon John Llewellen, from Panwell.

Lieutenant J. Sutherland, Nizams reformed Horse, from Berar.

DEPARTURE.—Major Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, to Sea.

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and

NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

NO ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.—September 2d, Brig Industry, Captain W. Deller, to Madras.

Ditto 4th, Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Waterman, to Madras and Calcutta.

*Passengers by Industry.*

Captain Gillon,

*Passenger by Volunteer.*

Major Hodgson, Commissary of Stores at this Presidency.

### SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Upton Castle, Captain Howell, for London.

Ship Surat Castle, Captain Walker, for Ditto.

Ship Swallow, Captain Oliver, for London.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.

Ship Kussorovie, Captain Waddington, for Ditto.

Grab Ahmedy, Captain Hening, for Pinang.

Grab Asia Felix, Nacoda Mussajee, for the Coast and Bengal.

Grab Castlereagh, Nacoda Solleman, for Ditto.

### BENGAL.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

*William Dawson*, Liverpool, 2d April.

2, *James Sibbald*, Capt. J. R. Forbes, from the Downs, April 12th.

6, Ship *Liverpool*, S. Green, from Liverpool 12th February and Syrucombe 28th March.

Ship *Hugh Crawford*, B. Athol, from Greenock 12th April. Ship *Mary Ann*, R. Robertson, from Gibraltar 13th April. H. C. Ship *Fairlie* T. J. Ward, from London 1st April.

H. C. Ship *Henry Porcher*, J. P. Austice from the Downs 1st April

DEPARTURES.

6, Brig *Jane*, R. Mearns for Gibralter, and Malta. Ship *Shaw Khusroo*, R. N. Haram, for China. The H. C. S. *Henry Porcher*, *Mary Ann*, *Hugh Crawford* & *Liverpool*, passed Diamond Harbour. The Ship *Trident* went down from Kedgeree on the 5th.

*Passengers Per James Sibbald.*

Miss Hewitt, Miss M. Hewitt, Miss L. F. Smith, Mr. William Page, Writer, Mr. H. F. Raban, and Mr. William Hewitt, Cadets Mr. N. Denham, Mr. A. Peters, Mr. J Barton, Assistant Surgeon.

The H. C. Ship *Fairlie*, left Kedgeree on, the 6th on her way up.

The H. C. Ship *Castle Huntley, Marchioness of Ely* and *Dunira*, were at the New Anchorage—as also the Ships *Lurkins* and *William*.

The Ship Lord *Wellington, Moira, Ganges, Stephen, Mandarine, General Palmer, Eliza, Fame Magnanime, Mysore, Burretto* and Brig *Mary* have gone to sea.

On the 24th May in Lat. 3. N. and Lon. 20. 30. the *Hugh Crawford* spoke the H. C. ship *Cabalva*, from London. for China.

On the 20th July, in Lat. 4. 50. S. and Lon. 82. spoke the ship *Partridge*. from Bombay bound to to London.

The Packets by the *Henry Porcher & Hugh Crawford* were sent to the Post Office on the afternoon of the 9th.

## MADRAS.

### *Shipping Intelligence.*

ARRIVALS.—August 18th, H. C. Ships Astel, Captain Cresswell, and Phœnix, Captain Thomas White, from England and the Downs 26th April.—do. Ship Waterloo, Captain H. Moor, from London 20th April, and Teneriffe, 12th May.—20th, Ship Harriett, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang 3d August, Passengers, Dr. D. Anderson, and Mr. G. Stevens.—21st, Brig Greyhound, Captain Thomas Ritchie, from New South Wales 10th ult.

DEPARTURES.—August 15th, Ship Europe, Captain Thomas Ashton, for Bengal.—18th, Ship General Graham, Captain Thomas Weatherhead, for Bengal.—do. Ship Recovery, Captain Wm. Fatherly, for Bengal.—19th, Arab Ship Naddirshaw, Nacoda Shaik Culphan, for Penang and Batavia.—do. Ship Rochester, Captain D. Sutton, for Bengal.—21st, H. C. Ships Astell, Captain Cresswell, and Phœnix, Captain White, for Bengal.

## BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Amednugghur, on the 25th August of the Cholera Morbus, Lieutenant Robert Milwood White.

Deeply impressed on the hearts of his numerous friends is the remembrance of his virtues, his talents, and acquirements. His principles were pure and [illegible]. His heart affectionate. To superior mental powers this young man united a brilliant imagination, an energetic and original turn of thought. A flow of conversation which an intimate knowledge of Books allowed him to dress in terms equally select and agreeable. An enthusiasm which the Greeks so beautifully understood to signify "God in us" was the Characteristic of his mind, and if he sometimes lashed the follies of the age with severity, he was more pleased to pourtray the virtues with the glowing Pen of Benevolence.

At Broach on the 29th August, Lieutenant William C. Lenn, of the Survey department, a young man, who possessed an uncommon share of those virtues, & qualities, that render a public servant valuable, and a private character estimable, he has left a widow in unspeakable affliction.

On the 2d September at Mazagon Lieutenant Colonel Richard Mabert of the Bengal Establishment aged 65 years. Colonel Mabert, arrived in India in the years 1778 and was with a very few exceptions one of the Oldest officer in India, he came here in search of health which was quite reestablished & he was about to return to Bengal by the Volunteer, when a stroke of apoplexy deprived him of life, and his children of a kind and affectionate parent.

## BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 3d instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. John, Ewan Law, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late John Hungerford, Esq.

On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. Mathew Barnes, to Angelica Rosalie, of Intaly.

On Saturday last, the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Captain Brook Kay, of the H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, to Miss M. Bruce Barclay.

On the 21st ultimo, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. M. Parson, Mr. Edward Harris, of the Pilot Service, to Mrs. Mary Evans, Relict of the late Mr. Samuel Evans.

At Cawnpore, by the Reverend Mr. Willis, at the House of Captain Irwin Maling, Lieut. Wood, Adjutant and Pay-master of Artillery, to Miss Bell.

At Bareilly, on the 18th of July, at the house of William Leycester, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Evans, John Bosanquet, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss E. M. Boilean.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday morning, the Lady of W. Tucker Esq. safely delivered of a Daughter.

On the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Mr. W. Richardson, of a son.

On the 31st ultimo, at his Garden House, Sealdah, the Lady of Jos. Nicholson, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. Presidency Surgeon. of a son.

On the 13th ultimo, at Malda, at the house of Geoge, Chester Esq. the Lady of Normau MacLeod, Esq. civil service, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 1st ult. the Lady of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.—On the 5th instant, at the House of John Fulton, Esq. Garden Reach; aged 18 months, Maria Adeline, the infant child of Captain Canning, commanding Provincial Battalion of Moorshedabad.

On the same day, after a short, but painful illness, Mrs, Anna Elizabeth De Cruz, in the 27th year of her age, much regretted by every one that knew her, leaving a husband and a child to lament her irreparable loss.

On the 22d July, on board his Boat, at the Ghaut below Mr. Maxwell's house at Cawnpore, Walter Ritchie, Esq. of the H. C. civil service.

Lately at Ghazepore, Mr. Burr, attached to the Stud Depot of that place.

At Moorshedabad on Saturday last, the Lady of W. L. Grant, Esq. civil surgeon at that station.

At Futtyghur, on the 15th July. Patrick Sands the youngest son of Maj. Lamb Commanding the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, aged one year and three months.

At Arrah, on the 21st July, Clara, Daughter of E. Scott, Waring, Esq. aged 16 months.

## MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, Aug. 17th, at St. George's Church, Choultry Plain. by the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, Thomas Gellebrand, Esq. to Miss Caroline Toller, second daughter of Sir Samuel Toller, Advocate General at Madras.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 10th inst. the Lady of Captain Wilson, Barrack Master of that Station, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 11th of August, Mrs Maria Gregory M' Kertich, of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 7th inst. the Lady of Lieutenant J. Matthews, 19th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Negapatam, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Arthur Brooke, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Vellore, on the 9th inst. Ellen Alicia, the Daughter of Captain Broderick, H. M. 34th Regt. aged one year, four months and eigh days.

## EUROPE.

BIRTH.—In Great Cumberland Street, the Lady of Captain Lechmere Russell, of a Son.

*TO CORRESPONDENT.*

*We promise a Free Mariner our best assistance, and when his plans are more matured we shall not be found wanting, in the mean time a personal conference as to the practicability of the proposed plan would be of more effect, than a Ream of Fools Cap.*

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Though we have nothing official concerning the Cholera, yet we are enabled to state some circumstances that have come within our own scope of observation, that tend to prove it on the decline and that the disease with few exceptions is confined, to the lower and more exposed tribes; viz. the Gautees, Camatees, Agrees & lower class of Mahomedans. some parts of the town have also been exempt from it, as well as some peculiar occupations, the Blacksmiths for instance, and the numerous tribe of Bhattias, who although they live entirely on grain and vegetables have not yet been visited; out of 113 labourers of different casts employed daily during the month of August, but not exposed to the weather, five cases of Cholera only occurred, which however yielded readily to the prescribed remedies, and terminated favorably. The Christian Inhabitants, of Mazagon, have been also wonderfully protected, tho' their brethren of Mahim have not escaped so well. Most of the medical practitioners, speak very favorably of the effect of the warm bath, after the Calomel and Laudanum, and on some occasions bleeding has been had recourse to, with the most happy results.

It is still prevalent in many parts of Salsette, and also at Bassein, the confidence however with which the natives receive medical aid, leaves room, for hoping that this dreadful, calamity will soon cease.

The practice of Mr. Llewellen at Panwell, we have been informed has been most successfull, the remedy when applied in time did not fail in a single instance. In the Benga Hurkaru, of the 8th of August, is another letter of Dr, Corbyns dated Sagur July 14th 1818, in answer to some strictures on his mode of treatment, which in our opinion, he has most satisfactorily refuted, it was our intention to have inserted it in our present number, but a croud of matter, (certainly neither more important or more interesting) will prevent its appearing, Dr. C's. practice on this side of India, has been so eminently successfull that we owe him the most unbounded gratitude, here at least no Zoilus, will attempt, the destroying of his well earned fame.

The Swallow will sail about the middle of the month,

A Private Letter from Liverpool handed to us by a friend, says the Great Mart for your Cotton, after all is Liverpool; it is not only brought us direct from India, but is sent to us from all parts, even from London & Hull.

A period of five months has now elasped, without any communication from England by sea, our latest advices being only to the end of March; they have been more fortunate on the other side of the Peninsula, for the last Madras Gazette announces the arrival of the Honourable Company's Ships Astell and Phoenix, from London the 26th April; but at Bengal the intelligence, by the Samarang, still claims, priority.

The last accounts from Ceylon continue as favorable as we can wish, the troops from Bengal will most likely arrive, at Colombo, about the 20th or 25th September, when we have no doubt that the restoration of tranquillity, and the final subjugation of this fine Island, will speedily take place.

The Rain in the Southern Concan, appears to have been abundant, and in some places excessive, but with the exception of Panwell and Apta we have heard of no Rivers outsteping their boundaries, the Cholera is heard of above the Ghauts but with the exception of Panwell and Bancoet, it does not appear to have made its appearance in the Low lands to the Southward.

We have been so much pleased with an article in one of the Bengal papers entitled considerations on British commerce that we purpose giving it at full length in our next number.

Private Banking is to continue on the present footing till the 5th of July 1820, after which no notes under 5 £ can be issued, except as a deposit of Stock or Exchequer bills, the stock to be double in nominal value to the issues, and the Exchequer bills of equal value.

Sir John Malcolm was at Mundoser on the 20th of August and Bajee Row still in his neighbourhood.

The season may be now stated to be open for the Coast, several boats have arrived from Surat; and some vessels have sailed for Malabar.

We have not been able to collect a word of intelligence respecting the Ships destined for this Port, but a report in circulation states that the Captain of the Lushington took leave of the Court of Directors on the 25th of April if so we my calculate on her final departure in the first week in May, and on her arrival here by the 15th of the present mouth.

*We have Copied this from our Brother Editor of the Courier.*

We have been favored with the following Persian account of a great victory obtained over the Affghans by the Persian troops under the orders of His Royal Highness the Governor of Khorasan on the 22d May last. Private accounts, which we have seen, state, however, that the Persians were principally indebted for the victory to an unfortunate mistake made by the Affghans. Two divisions of their troops meeting in the night mistook each other for the enemy, a severe action ensued attended by a dreadful slaughter; and the mistake was not discovered until the morning. The Persian troops coming fresh into the field obliged the Affghans to retreat precipitately, leaving every thing standing in the field to the mercy of the Persian troops.

"Fathi Khan Affghan, having sent a body of men against the Persian fortress of Gorioun in Arak, ordering at the same time a force from the Affghan tribes of Peishaoue, Cabul, Candehar, Oimauk and Hazarah Herat, amounting to 30,000 horse and foot. Hassan Ali Mirza, Governor of Khorasan, got intelligence of the intentions of Fathi Khan, immediately directed the commanders of forces to assemble with their troops, from which he separated a chosen number of 12,000 men commenced his march from Khorasan towards Gorioun, to within two stages, when a messenger from the Affghans arrived, saying that they overlooked the past, and wished hereafter to be on terms of amity. Hassan Ali Mirza knowing their views objected to this, and on the following morning, Monday 19th Rejib or 22d May, prepared for battle and commenced his march; as did Fathi Khan. The contending armies met at Tenbet Shaik Jam, when the action became general and bloody for five hours to near sunset, when the Affghans began to give way. Hassan Ali instantly in person made a desperate charge on them, and a most horrid slaughter ensued, which left 12,000 dead on the field —This Prince with his own sword cut down the brother of Fathi Khan (Sheardilh Khan, Lion heart) from the head to the loins,—Khandall Khan, another brother, also being shot, & Fathi Khan himself receiving a bad wound, retreated with his scattered and fatigued troops; leaving the whole of the Tents, Artillery, Camel Corps &c. of every kind; which fell into the hands of our victorious troops, besides Horses, Accoutrements &c. Zulfeker Khan with 7000 Horse was ordered to pursue and harrass the retreating Affghans."

## Calcutta

*Saturday, July 30.*

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that in conformity with the instructions of the General Meeting of the 18th Instant, he and the Committee had done themselves the honor of waiting upon the Marquiss of Hastings, and that his Lordship had appointed this day at ten o'clock for receiving the Address, the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the inhabitants of Calcutta, proceeded to the Government House at the time appointed.

On being introduced to the Marquiss of Hastings, the Chairman addressed his Lordship in the following terms.

*May it please your Excellency;*

The British Inhabitants of Calcutta have now the honor of waiting upon your Excellency, agreeably to permission and appointment, with an address of congratulation upon your Excellency's return, a second time victorious, to the Presidency; which with your Excellency's permission, I will do myself the honor of reading.

The Chairman then read, and presented the following address.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUISS OF HASTINGS, K. G. *Governor General of India, &c. &c.*

MY LORD;

We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to approach your Lordship, with our cordial congratulation on your happy and triumphant return to the seat of your government, after a period of arduous exertion and rapid achievement, which will long be memorable in the history of this empire.

The repeated and unprovoked aggres-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

sions of a host of free-booters whom the weakness or profligacy of the neighbouring governments had suffered to grow up into a military power, —aggressions marked with every circumstance of savage atrocity, and which no independant state could brook without the utter compromise of its character,—had imposed on your Lordship the imperative duty, of punishing the aggressors & of securing the peaceful inhabitants of these Provinces from future outrage, by the entire dispersion of that system of anarchy and spoil, which had so long been the disgrace and the scourge of one of the fairest portions of Hindoostan. We should ill appreciate the difficulties of the task which had thus devolved on your Lordship, were we to measure them by the military resources of the enemy with whom you had to contend. Your most formidable antagonist was in the evil passions and inveterate habits of a numerous population, among whom the appetite for plunder was identified with the instinct of selfpreservation, who derived a principle of union from their common vices, and whom the necessities of a predatory life had trained to endure hardship and to elude danger. The physical and moral obstacles which such a state of society opposed to the great revolution contemplated by your Lordship, were of no ordinary character. And the more those obstacles are considered, the more we are struck with the energy by which they have been met, and the more we see reason to admire the precision and facility with which the most extensive combinations of power were brought to bear on a common object, and the sagacity that seemed to have provided against every hazard, however remote or improbable.

It was the fortune of your Lordship, at the outset of the campaign, to be deserted by two of your allies, who at a former period had been indebted for their thrones to the magnanimity of the British government, and whose real interests were inseparable as our own from the objects of your Lordship's policy. The flagrant treachery of the Peishwah and the Rajah of Berar turned to their own discomfiture and ruin. From that instant, the war assumed a new character. Events, which to the short-sighted and the timid had seemed pregnant only with peril & disaster, served in fact eminently to accelerate the ultimate triumph of the cause of peace and order, by enabling your Lordship to give a wider scope to your arrangements, and to place on a firm and durable basis that system of foreign relations, which was best calculated to ensure the future peace and welfare of India.

The previous events of your Lordship's administration had already contributed to strengthen that moral predominance, to which above every other cause we have reason to ascribe the present greatness of our eastern empire,—that predominance which civilization obtains over barbarism, science over ignorance, and justice over rapine. The history of the campaigns in Nepaul had proved to the people of Hindostan, that the natural difficulties of a country, however formidable, will not ultimately avail as a protection against the efforts of British skill and perseverance; and the easy reduction of Hatrass had taught them what the art of war is capable of effecting in the conduct of sieges, when applied with energy and judgment. The illustrious scenes of Poonah and Nagpore now brought before them the most appalling examples of the insignificance of numerical superiority, when opposed to discipline and valour; and were alone wanting to confirm the empire of opinion, and to prepare the way for that series of successes, which have since poured on in a continued stream, and of which the extent, celerity and splendour have been almost without a paralell.

We congratulate your Lordship on the happy prospects, which these events have opened to India in general, and specially to those interesting regions, lately the habitation of the outlaw and the robber, which the labours of a few short months have reclaimed to civil society, and brought under the mild authority of the British Government, or restored to the paternal sway of their ancient princes.

Throughout the most trying circumstances, it has been your Lordship's peculiar praise, to have resisted every temptation of ambition and every suggestion of policy, that was otherwise than consonant with the strictest principles of public faith. You justly considered, that no aggradizement of power or territory could be cheaply purchased by sacrifice of character. The temper, forbearance & self-denial, evinced in your treatment of those States, which had regarded the extension of British influence and the establishment of a pacific system in the central parts of Hindoostan with jealouly and aversion, although restrained by prudential motives from any act of hostile resistance. were eminently calculated to conciliate the confidence of the irresolute and feeble, and to uphold the dignity of the British name in the estimation of all classes of the people. Nor has your moderation been less conspicuous, in the excercise of the rights of conquest. Extensive territories, forfeited by the perfidy of their rulers, have been generously relinquished in favor of older and more legitimate claimants; the ancient family of Satarah has been restored to its former honours; and the throne of Nagpore has been preserved for the lineal heir of the Prince, who deserted and betrayed us.

To consummate this important revolution, it only remains, by a firm and temperate maintenance of the system which your Lordship has organized, to impress the Natives of those provinces to which the protection of the British Government has been extended, with a just sense of the benefits of civil authority and social order to wean them by degrees from the profession of arms, and recal them to habits of peace and industry. The work may be less brilliant, but is not less arduous or delicate, than that which has been already accomplished. And we may be allowed to express our earnest hope, that its completion may yet be reserved for the same beneficent hand, which first gave it impulse.

We have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and
devoted Servants,

*(Here follow the numerous signatures.)*

To which the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS was pleased to make the following reply.

GENTLEMAN,

The compliment with which you honor me is truly gratifying. Were I to consider you merely as men of worth and talent desirous of marking your friendship towards me by a flattering civility, the distinction conferred upon me by the favor from persons of such a stamp would demand the warmest return from my heart. I entreat you to believe that you do meet that return, but with much, very much, superadded to it. In the satisfaction I am enjoying, there is something far beyond individual vanity. The sentiments which you have been pleased this day to express are not uttered to me alone. They are vouchers tendered to our Countrymen at home. I am not alluding to the pride I must naturally feel in having such a testimony borne respecting me to our native land; the sensation which you have awakened in me is of a higher quality. A wider scope is inseparable from your treatment of the subject than what applies to me personally. You are pronouncing whether they who may be said to have represented the British character on the occasion, did faithfully and becomingly fulfil that exalted trust; and your proximity, your stations, your excited vigilance, eminently qualify you for returning a verdict, while your manhood would make you spurn at giving thro' courtesy an opinion on which your judgement belied. Many of you have had to contemplate your most important private interests as staked in the transaction to which you refer; but all of you have felt that the national honor in which you were severally sharers was involved in the purpose and tenor of the measures I had the lot to guide. Under such an impression, you have stood forward to attest that the dignity of British justice has not been sullied. It is a declaration superiority grateful: for my portion in the aggregate of British Fame is more touching to me than a separate and selfish Reputation. Your generous partiality towards me has not betrayed you into an indiscreet averment on that point. When we went forth to punish wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves, that strength and success might not seduce us into any act of oppression. I venture to believe that violence or wanton exaction cannot with the faintest color of truth be imputed to our procedures. This however, shall not rest on general assertion. You shall be minutely satisfied. Tho' from the distinct feature of occurrences you have with a gallant confidence maintained our equity, it will be pleasing to each of you to learn details which will enable you respectively to say, "I was not carried away by the kind warmth of my feelings; here are circumstances which to any deliberate reflection irrefragably confirm the conclusion I drew from a less particular statement of the case." The field of our operations was so vast that you often did not in Calcutta learn events which took place in remoter parts, till after you had been apprized of others considerably posterior which occurred in nearer quarters; so that you did not see how one transaction rose out of another. You will understand them better when they are presented to you in a regular chain. In laying them before you I cannot make any inconsiderate disclosure. I am acting in the sprit of our Honorable Employers, who would challenge investigation and encourage exposition. Either for them or for us there is not a passage to be slurred over or glossed.

In our original plan, there was not the expectation or the wish of adding a rood to the Dominions of the Honorable Company. Our knowledge of the decided repugnance, with which any notions of extending our Territorial possessions is always viewed at home, would have forbidden such a project. Territory, indeed, was to be wrested from none, but the Pindarries: And you will readily comprehend the policy which dictated that such conquests should be divided between the Nabob of Bopaul, Scindia and Holkar. It was useful to strengthen the former, who had attached himself to us devotedly: And it was desirable, that the two Mahratta Sovereigns should perceive a degree of advantage for themselves to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the completion of our enterprize. The suppression of the Pindarires was our single object. You have unequivocally proclaimed the absolute necessity of that object; and I cannot imagine the Man exists, who would represent it as one of speculative expediency. Even in that light, the extirpation of the Pindarries would have been a justifiable and a wise undertaking. An association, whose undisguised principle is to subsist by plundering all around it, is a body placed by its own act in a state of war with every regular Government. To crush such a confederacy before it should farther increase that strength which every year obviously augmented, would have been a legitimate and a prudent cause of exertion. But such considerations were long gone bye. We were called upon by the most imperious duty attaching upon a Government, that of protecting its subjects from desolation, to prevent the repetition, (confessedly preparing) of invasions, which had for two years consecutively ravaged the Madras Dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror: On that principle we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindarries, from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would in receding from us only forcibly occupy some other Territory, equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired, by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensible to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task—The interception and dispersion of between five and twenty and thirty thousand Horsemen, lightly equipped and singularly inured to fatigue, on the immense field, over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation, that required no ordinary effort. Much more however was to be taken into calculation, than the agility of our enemies. It was certain, that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, tho' he was interested in the result for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, tho' an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the Army of Scindia. They were always the ready Auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom community of object, Rapine, gave them community of feeling. It was therefore, sure that those two Chiefs would be strenuous in counteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries; underhand as long at their practice could be concealed; in arms when disguise would no longer avail. We had consequently to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated, Enough was gained from Scindia, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Tho' his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organized than the Pindarry Force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of free-booters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Tho' it consisted of fifty-two battalions with above one hundred and fifty pieces of Cannon & a powerful Cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the occupation of the widely separated patches of Territory which he had won from different Chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistences from weaker states. My hope of rendering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle rested on this, that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops impracticable. The mere immobility of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries if pressed by me, would have traversed his dominions and gained the western states, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by Treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those states, so that the Pindarries would in the disunited Rajpoot Territories have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you that even here the bonds of Public Faith were in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrassment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the midst of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it; yet you will like to hear it explained, on that title I required from him the abrogation of that interdict which forbad our intercourse with the western states. No treaty in truth, was existing between us and Scindia. He had dissolved it; first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our Territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might affect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peishwa for the subversion of British Preponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them, should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Tho' the Pindarry Chiefs now Prisoner, with me have since borne evidence to the truth of all those facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with his own private seal, addressed to a Foreign Government, & evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on delivery of those letters other than the Governor General had not wished to peruse them and that His Highness would perceive the seals were unbroken. I had no need to open them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to Scindia and illustrating the expressions of the Maharajah. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithstanding the laxity of the other Party, our plan of upholding the existing Native Governments of India was maintained. Did Scindia dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him? No such thing. He sunk under the confusion of the unexpected detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour to extenuate the quality of the Secret Correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstance was additional Security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told in mild and conciliatory terms that the British Government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed but would regard His Highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of Amity subsisting between us: But it was added, that, as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a new Treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah, all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Piudarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the Freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot States, which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the western Country. A provisional agreement was settled with those States instantly on our obtaining the right to take them under protection.

A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against every man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, express or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a Predatory System in Central India. An option was on this principle offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his Army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition. Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possesion of the Territories he had won from States whose injuries we had no obligation to redress, should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a Freebooter with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a Criminal Disturber of the Public Peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any procedure but submission was hopeless. The position gained by us thro' celerity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom we had to deal, defenceless. Scindiah was closely penned between the Centre Division on the banks of the Sinde, and Major General Donkin's Division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter Corps menaced Ameer Khan on one side, while Sir David Ochterlony's overhung that Chief on the other, and the Division under Sir Wm. Kier prevented his escaping Southward. In this extremity, Ameer Khan took the wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His Artillery was surrendered to us; his Army was disbanded; and the British Government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the Campaign as completely gained, for the Piudarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own Territories, had began their march to fall back on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them, and were surrounded by our Divisions which were closing in upon them from every side. An apparently well grounded hope was thence entertained, that the extentive revolution which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindaries.

That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Tho' some of the Chiefs of the Pindaries held large Jageers from Holkar's Government, they had acted so independantly of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it; and that Government, on my notifying to them, the determination to suppress the Pindaries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the Justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, tho' no

apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's Government and ours. Toolsie Bhye, the Widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, Regent of the State, during the Minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the Sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the Family, she had sent a Vakeel to solicit privately, that Holkar and the State might be taken under the British Government. The overture was met with the kindest encouragement. No burthensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British Force in Holkar's Territories proposed; the only outline of terms was reciprocal support, in case either State were attacked, and the zealous cooperation of Holkar's Government in preventing the assemblage of Predatory Associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the Parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a Rupture: Yet upon a sudden the Vakeel was recalled, the different Sirdars with their respective Troops, were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the Sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the Paishwa was proclaimed by the Regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection. The Mahratta Army found itself surrounded. Earnest representations of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves, were made on our part to the Government, and many times repeated. The Sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as a moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed, Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them, and their persuation increased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

The Regent alone perceived the precipice: wished to withdraw from it; and was publicly put to death by the Sirdars for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before that battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute Fugitive.

A Similar unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his inimical disposition was last marked with the same insolent vaunt, it was only because he thought the basest insidiousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited Minister, residing under the Public Faith of a Treaty at His Highness's Court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted Friendship till the very hour of the attack on the Residency. His villainous efforts failed, his courage deserted him, he threw himself on our mercy, he was continued on the Musnud, and every reverence was paid to him, till we detected him in a New Conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self preservation demanded his removal from the Throne.

I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Paishwa; because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that Prince, if Prince be not a Title unfitly applied to an individual so filthily stained with Perfidy. Our endeavor to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Guyckwar Minister's murder on Trimbuckjee Dainglia, when the Paishwa himself was not lest actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of His Highness at almost every Court in India, to stimulate combinations against us in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable Minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however. that they were continued. I judged it right to apprize the Paishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; & the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment he reflected on its real nature. It also added that, in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready on the profession of such a disposition on his part to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and diginity. His answer was a protestation of never ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slidden, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his Agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would explate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an Army under the pretence of quelling a Rebellion, headed by Trimbuckjee, to whom a constant remittance of Treasure was made from the Paishwa's Coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained, to anticipate this incorrigible Plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to the terms which preserved the ancient appearances of connection, but deprived him of much strength, should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an Article in the Treaty of Bassein, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an Auxiliary Force of 5000 Horse. Not one of them had ever been retained for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into His Highness's Private Treasury. But we now required that Districts yielding Revenue to the requisite amount, should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the Cavalry in question, according to the usual custom in the Mahratta States of assigning Lands to Sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of Troops. This Force, tho' it would be the Paishwa's for every purpose of service while friendship existed between us, would go into our scale (since we were the Paymasters) should His Highness venture to break with us. He did, you are aware, venture to break with us, but you possibly may not have suspected how beneficial that precipitated step was for us. Had he not donc so, the conspiracy to which he had given a substance and shape much beyoud what we had conceived, might have burst forth upon us at an unprovided moment with mischievous concurrence of exertion. The Peishwa trusted to wide co-operation. The sanguinary desire of massacreing Mr. Elphinstone, made him over hasty in breaking forth, tho' he had no doubt, but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were already in the field against us. The pledges of reciproeal support, settled in 1815, are what I have stated, against Scindia in the earlier part of the re-capitulation. The Peishwa when he resorted to Arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When after their defeat they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted Amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's Ministers acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British Government; but urged, "the Peishwa is our Master, and what he commands we must obey." The Rajah of Nagpore, being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former Ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts against which he (the Minister) had used absolute supplication, answered that the conduct of the British Government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there never had been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every directions like these, after such proof that not only the stipulation of the Treaty of Bassein, which annulled the Authority of the Peishwa, but that the most pointed oaths and the strongest obligations for benefits received, could not counterbalance the influence inherent in the Name of Peishwa, you will not be surprized at our feeling it irrational to think of re-establishing that Title. When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty and filling the Musnud, advanced with his Army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore Army ready to join him, learned, that the plot had been discovered and that Appa Saheb was a Prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own Dominions was appareet. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could could not be a Peishwa admitted. To raise any of BajeeRow's Family to the Throne with another appellation, would have been a delusion. The indefensible character of Peishwa and Chief of the Mahratta armies, would have been ascribed to the individual in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Satarah only a limited Territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poona Dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold against all the distaste and prejudices of the inhabitants the Idol which we had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support against the just indignation the country that misrule, perhaps that Brutal Tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any Native so called to the throne. It was thence matter to positive moral necessary that we should (for the present at least) keep the Territories of Bajee Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar; and the state of Nagpore. The exertion made by Holkar, showed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome. It has on that account been dismembered of two thirds of its Territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot Chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands, to pay the expence of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken Territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original Treaty. There are two motives for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the State; the other that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours and completes the frontier. You are aware that Saugor, which is the possession alluded to by me, is not an acquisition from the late Campaign. It was ceded to us by the Peishwa by the Treaty of Poonah. The Manager of it having given shelter to the Pindaries, and having suffered levies to be made openly in his town for the Rajah of Nagpore, when that Prince was in arms against us, has been removed from his superintendence. By taking it into our hands, we not only consult our own security, but we are enabled to pay from it to the Jageer Dar (Nanna Govind Row who resides at Jaloun) three times the amount of the sum ever before received by him from the Rents. If I talk of narrowing the means of Holkar and of the Nagpore Rajah, I do so on the clear principle of right to dispose of Territory won in war. Each of those Princes had lost all. Whatsoever they now possess is restored to them by us as a gratuitous boon; and the fact will serve to evince the leading inclination with which we set out, of preserving the then existing Governments of India. Tho' this has not been digression, the explanation of the unexpected manner in which we find our Territories increased, has put out of sight for the moment the direct object of our appearance in the field. The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sinde, and to seek a more favourable Country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was fifty miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for, a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was teported to have promised them that if they would come so near to Gwalior as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his Treaty and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindaries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a shew of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; that the co-operation of his Army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an Article of the Treaty. We hurried back to the Sinde; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what we had before occupied. We were within thirty miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes thro' the pills which run at some distance South of Gwalior from the Sinde to the Chumbul. Those passes were the route only by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia: And I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a mistake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that as I had learned the approach of the Pindaries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence, and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by Civility. The Pindarries finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprised, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short they disappeared. And thus our objects were completed.

It remains now to be seen, what is the change effected in our situation.

In England, there are continual declamations against the propensity of the Honorable Company's Govesnment here to add to territorial possessions already too large. It is forgotten that a tendency to expansion, amounting almost to direct necessity, is the inherent and inseparable drawback on the advantages of a power established so anomalously as that of the British in India. It would be a visionary confidence to suppose that your strength would not excite jealousy, that your riches would not stimulate cupidity, and that your humiliation of those Native families which held sovereignty when you first got footing in the Country, would not be brooded with a deep spirit of revenge. Yet a belief in the existence of those impulses is the ground on which they must stand, who insist on the progressive increase of our sway as a proof of constant ambition in the Honorable Company's Local Representatives. There may have been cases, tho' I might find it difficult to indicate them, where prospects of gaining political ascendancy, of two hasty apprehensions of meditated attack, have misled us into hostilities otherwise capable of being avoided: But the general history of our Indian Empire is, that we have been wantonly assailed that we have conquered the unprovoked enemy, and that we have retained the possessions wrested from him, not simply as a legitimate compensation for the peril and expence forced upon us, but on considerations of self defence, brought home to our conviction by the nature of the violence just offered to us. What recently befel myself, as I have explained it to you, must be the strongest illustration of this eventful exigency. "Recover your stength and try contest with us again," would be deemed a rather absurd address to a treacherous foe whom you had vanquished; but you would as effectively put it on that footing by the restoration of all his means, as if you had given him the advice in terms. Still it may be said, tho' the augmentation of Territory may not involve any thing reprehensible, it is not the less to be lamented; since the extension of frontier brings you in contact with new enemies, reduces your strength by widening the circle on the circumferences of which it is to act leaves advanced stations dangerously unsupported, and above all a wider occupation of Territory exacts formidable addition to your Military charges.

The argument would be good were the assumptions admitted. Examine whether they ought. Undoubtedly, your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that Boundary; Nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta Power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in Port while the barks of his neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes; But he stands insulated from any extraneous assistance. I am satisfied of his conviction that his existence depends on his being in amity with the British Government, and of his consequent resolution to cultivate our good will. That inclination in him has been, and will continue to be unfeignedly encouraged by us. Were his dispositions different, it would be matter of no concern to us.—He is now girded round by States which we have raised to the power of resisting him, even without our aid, by our having allotted to them most of the Territory taken from Holkar; and their political views never can coalesce. You will not forget the direct land heavy defalcation from Scindia's strength in the extinction of the Pindarries. Where is that most, the half of which was to wear us out in fruitless pursuit, while the other half was to get behind us and lay waste our Provinces? Gone, vanished, multitudes of them slain in a number of desultory actions, still more of them massacred by the Peasantry, as (after abandoning their Horses and Arms to escape from us thro' the Jungle,) they endeavoured to make their way thro' the country in small parties as travellers. There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalielled wretchedness. It is not the awe of our power which has made all the Rajpoot states solicit to be united with us. A distinct perception, that the misery which they had so long suffered could not be prevented but by their indentifying temselves with us, was the sole motive for the anxiety with which they sought the connection. In the terms of it there is nothing to affect pride or wound convenience. So that the consideration carries within it to no natural seeds of dissolution. With their internal Government we profess to have no right of interreuce. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted; but, the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the Feudal States shall nor disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. The differences or claims are to be submitted to be arbitration of the British Government, and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honor, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility Thus your enlarged sway is nothing but the influence arising from the reliance of the several states on your moderation, your good faith, and your honest desire to promote their welfare —Should it be said that to counterbalance this obvious political gain, we must take into account the disadvantages of extended positions and the charges attendant on increased establishments. I answer that when the multiplication of points of defence is urged, the diminished means of annoying us, are also to be contemplated, I have shown to you that scarcely any continue to exist. Our new situation has not brought us into contact with any thing that can have the wish, or had it the wish, could have the power of giving us trouble. All within the Indus is attached to you. The Indus would be a barrier against contact, were there any State on the other side of it adverse to you in its interests. Should any such hereafter appear, it is not your influencing the Governments in the vicinity of the Indus that would be the cause of quarrel; and I can not conceive stronger dissuasive to enterprizes against us from beyond the river, than the knowledge that all within it are linked with us in the bonds of cordial union. In this view, I deceive myself egregiously if any augmented Military

( *To be Continued in the Supplement.* )

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
*Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## Wednesday, 9th September 1818.


( *Continued from the last Page.* )

charges will not be light indeed in comparison with the large additional resources secured to meet such eventual demands. This is our benefit in the arrangement: What is that of the Rajpoot States? Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessing upon millons. Nothing can be more delightful, than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass thro' that country, without meeting every where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have even in this short interval come from the hills and fastnesses in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

Here then is a display of general advantage on an exhilarating promise of public quiet. Every one of the facts on which I have founded the representation, is capable of being disproved by each of you, with little trouble of inquiry, if I have advanced them incorrectly, I have strangely hazarded my character, if they are liable to refutation: If they are not, what we have done, is befitting the policy, the equity, the benignity of our country.

You justly appreciate the admirable energy of the Officers commanding the divisions to which the more active part of the service feels: And the zeal of the whole of the troops, with the splendid gallantry of those who were on any occasion engaged, merit all the praise which you have offered.

I concur ardently with you in the sentiment you express, of our obligation to aim at rendering what we have done, still more beneficial to the inhabitants of India. The main obstacles to our infusing improvement are removed; and we may certainly disseminate useful instruction, without in the slightest degree risking dissatisfaction, by meddling with the religious opinions of the Natives Information on practical points is wanting to the people; for, from the long course of anarchy in these parts, all relations of the community are confused. This Government will not lose sight of the object. We may surely succeed in inculcating principles of mild and equitable rule, distinct notions of social observances, and a just sense of moral duties, leading perhaps in God's good time to a purer conception of the more sublime claims on the human mind. At least, let us do what is in our power. Let us put the seed into the ground, & Providence will determine on its growth. Should it be the Will of the Almighty that the Tree should rise & flourish, and that the Inhabitants of those extensive Regions should enjoy security and comfort under its shade, we shall have done much for many of our fellow creatures; but we shall have done well also for that in which our liveliest interest is fixed. The cherished memory of our forecasting beneficence will remain to future times in India the noblest monument of the British name.

[*Govt. Gazt. Extra. August, 4.*

## Madras.

AUGUST 19, 1818.

Yesterday, came to an anchor in the roads, the Honorable Company's Ship *Astell*, Captain Cresswell; and the Honorable Company's Ship *Phœnix*, Captain White, both from London the 29th April —The following is a List of their Passengers,

*Per Astell.*—Mrs. Blair—W. T. Blair, Esq. Junior Merchant, Mr. H. M. Blair Writer--Mr. T. H. Rawstone, Mr. H. M. Bainbridge, Mr. H. C. Lynch, and Mr. J. D. Parkins, Cadets—Mr. Andrew Patterson, Assistant Surgeon.——*For Bengal*: Ensign H. S. Brooke—Mr. C. A. Grant, Mr. E. J. Smith, Mr. G. T S. Sandby, Mr. C. H. Wintor. Mr. R. J. Grange. Mr. W. Vernon, Mr. John Liptrap, Mr. H De Bude. Mr. L. A. Robertson, Mr. Abraham Fuller, Mr. Wm. Veysee, Mr. Richard Raban, Mr. L. Durack, Cadets—Mr. Alfred Bond, Free Mariner—Mr. Philip Jones, Pilot Service, Mr. Peter Grier, do. Mr. George Smith, do. Mr. Edward De Rozario, returning to India, --- 125 Company's Recruits, 9 Women and 9 Children.

*Per Phœnix.---For Madras*: Mrs. Beaumont,---Mr, J. Beaumont Free Merchant---Mr. G. B. Greene, Mr. C. T. Chauvel, Mr. F. Bradfield, and Mr. W. Hudson, Cadets---Mr. John Morton, Assistant Surgeon,——*For Bengal*: Lieut. Colonel H. Worsley, C. B.—Mr. Rd. Evans, Mr. E. B Isaac, and Mr. A. G. Ward.

We have received Papers up to the 25th of April, selections from which we shall have the pleasure of submitting to our Readers in our regular paper.

APRIL 22.

Yesterday arrived the Brig *Greyhound*, Captain Ritchie, from New South Wales, the 11th July—By this opportunity came passengers, Major Stewart, with a Detachment of H. M. 46th Regiment; Lieutenants Morrison and Skelton.

The Ship *Waterloo* anchored in the roads late on Tuesday evening from England 20th April.

The Ship *Astell* and *Phœnix*, yesterday evening pursued their voyage to Bengal,

We are informed that the Ships *General Palmer* and *Cæsar*, from Bengal, are shortly to touch here on their voyage to England.

The followig are from the Morning Chronicle of the 25th April.

From the evident hurry with which business is expedited through the two Houses, we shall not be surprized to see the Session cut short, and a dissolution take place soon after Whitsuntide. At least nothing will be left to prevent Ministers from doing so, if they shall find it their interest.

On Monday several of the Charges d' Affaires and Commissioners of Foreign Powers, employed in the negociations respecting the liquidations, assembled at the Hotel of the Duke of Wellington, who had a long conference with them. It is added, that from the preparations making at the Hotel, there was reason to believe his Grace would immediately set out for London.

PRICE OF STOCKS, —APRIL 25.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Ct. Red. - - - - | 79 | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/3 79 |
| 3 per Ct. Con. - - | 79 7/8 | 80 1/8 | 79 7/8 | 3/4 7/8 |
| 4 per Cent. - - - - - - - - - | | | | 97 1/8 |
| 5 per Ct. Navy - - - - | | | | 106 1/2 7/8 3/4 |
| Long An. - - - - - - | | | | 20 7-16 1/2 |
| India Stock - - - - - - | | | | 237 6 1/2 7 |
| Exc. Bills - - - - | 2d.—19 21 pre. | | | |
| Ex. Bills - - - - | 2 1/2 d.---18 21 pre. | | | |
| Lottery Tickets - - - - | 19l. 10s. | | | |
| Con. for acc. - - - - | 80 1/4 | 1/8 | 79 3/4 | 89, |

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—MARCH 20.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned last night, till Thursday the 2d of April.

According to the return made to the order of the House of Commons, for an account of the claims for compensation which have been made on the French Government by British subjects, it appears that the total number of claims, including those of the citizens of the Ionian Isles, amount to one thousand one hundred and ninety-six, of which 343 have been liquidated, 63 rejected, as not coming within the purview of the Commission. The French Commissioners have made various awards of rejection, to the greatest part of which the British Commisioners, after submitting them to their own Government, have acceded. Several of the claims have been proposed for arbitration, but no final decision with respect to any of them has yet taken place. The salaries of the British Commissioners, which commenced from the 1st of December, 1815, are stated to amount to 5,500l. per annum.

By an account of the net produce of the total Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing that of Great Britain and that of Ireland, in each of the years ending 5th January 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, it appears that the total Revenue for Great Britain and Ireland was, in 1817, 61,675,327l. 1s. 9½d.; and in 1818, 51,629,609l. 14s. 8½d. The separate revenue of Ireland was, in 1817, 4,314,600l. 14s. 2½d.; and in 1818, 4,352,130l. 16s.

A Return of the Offices held under the Crown, now granted in reversion, has just been printed; and in addition to the grant of the Rangership of Bagshot Park in reversion to the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, we find that the reversion of the Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, was granted to WILLIAM DUNDAS, Esq. on the 25th January, 1806, on the death of ROBERT DUNDAS, Esq.

In Ireland the reversionary office of Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer was granted on the 20th November 1800, to RICHARD WELLESLEY, Esq. on the death of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY; of the office of Craner and Wharfinger of the Port of Dublin, to Lord GEORGE SEYMOUR CONWAY, dated 7th August, 1802, on the death of Lord HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, during the lives of Lord GEORGE SEYMOUR CONWAY and GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR CONWAY; and the office of Second Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, to HUGH STEWART and MERVYN STEUART, Esqrs. sons of Sir JOHN STEWART, Bart. dated the 26th March, 1805, on the death of RICHARD Earl of DONOUGHMORE.

By a Proclamation, dated Dublin, the 10th of March, the following parishes are declared to be in a state of disturbance, and require an extraordinary establishment of Police, viz. :—Naul, Westphalstown, Ballymadun, Garristown, Hollywoad, Ballybog-hill, and Palmerstown, in the Barony of Balruddery, and the Parish of Clonmethan, in the Barony of Nethercross, county of Dublin.

SHEEREESS,—APRIL 23.

The Dorothea, and the Trent, bound to the North Pole, have put back to the Little Nore this morning, the former with two anchors broken. The Isabella, Captain Sir J. Ross, has also since arrived; and the Alexander is at anchor just below the Nore. An East Indiaman has been on shore this day, on the upper part of the Nore Sand but fortunately has got off again; and has proceeded down on her passage.

THE STAR,—APRIL 24, 1818.

*THE FUNDS.*

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Reduced 79 1/4—Consols 79 7/8 80—for Acc. 80 1/8

4 per Cent. 97 1/8—Navy Anns. 106 1/4.

India Bonds 97 98 per.--Exch. Bills 18 21 pr.

Very little business has been done this morning. The great contest between the friends of the New Plan of Finance and the Stock Exchange continues: the latter appear determined to keep Consols under 80, while the former persevere in endeavouring to raise them above that sum. It is probable this state of things will continue until the 2d of next month, the time affixed for the funding of Exchequer Bills. At present there is but little funding; and if the Plan is not fully accomplished previous to that day, the Minister will be compelled to have recourse to some other plan.—Consols for the account opened this morning at 80, at twelve o'clock were 80 1/4—for money, 79 7/8, 80. The Commissioners gave 80, and were served generally by the Jobbers.

*FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.*

THE INTERESTING CASE OF FUALDES.

COURT OF ASSIZE OF ALBI, APRIL 3.

The celebrated Madame Manson has at length broken that silence which has thrown such a mysterious interest around the trial of the assassins of M. Fualdes. "Never," says the French Journalists, "did a scene more eminently dramatic astonish the auditory of any tribunal—never did the Clairons, the Rancourts of tragic memory, produce upon their spectators an effect so instantaneous, so horrible. Every one groaned—Bastide alone appeared calm." But to proceed to particulars:—

The Court were on the 3d of April in the course of examining one Sicur Blane, who had some conversation with Madame Manson about the assassination of M. Fualdes, when the Procureur-General put the following questions to her:—

Did you say to the witness, 'My deposition will kill them,' or something to that purpose."

Madame Manson,—"I cannot charge myself with these expressions. I said perhaps, that the conduct of the accused in respect of me, during the trial, might lead them to the scaffold, I added that Madame Pons depended upon me; but that I was not at the house of Bancal; that they implicated me very improperly in this affair; and that I knew not how to extricate myself from so difficult a situation."

The Widow Bancal.—"Madame, I beseech you tell the truth."

M. Dubernard.—"Madame, in the name of that God whose eye is upon you, tell the truth; I conjure you in the name of justice and of society."

Bastide, rising.—"And I also, Madame, I conjure you tell me the truth."

Madame Manson (advancing betwee the two gens-d'armes.)—"Look at me Bastide; do you know me?"

Bastide, confused.—"No, I do not know you!"

Madame Manson struck the ground with her foot, her eyes flashed fire, and in a tone which carried terror into the soul of every spectator, she articulated these solemn words:—

"*Vous etes un malheureux Bastide!—Vous avez voulu m'egorger!*"—You are a wretched man, Bastide! you wished to have murdered me!

A general cry burst from the auditory: a moment of dread silence succeeded again the Hall resounded with plaudits which all the respect due to the Temple of Themis could not restrain. Bastid

endeavoured to appear calm—Jausi on was terrified.

After some moments, the agitation of the assembly subsided, and.

M. Fualdes, the son, rose—"I beseech you, Madame Manson, finish your work. You have told a part of the truth—unveil the whole. You have been explicit in respect of Bastide—you have signalized him as one of the assassins of my unfortunate father. Make known the other criminals.—"

Procureur-General.—"Yes it is necessary that Madame Manson should complete her revelation; it is necessary that she should unfold to our eyes all the particulars of that horrid scene of which Providence has made her the witness.

The agitation of Madame Manson from the moment that the awful secret escaped her was such, that she could not reply to these urgent appeals. The Court, in order to give her time to recover herself, suspended the proceedings for a short time; and on resuming, the President asked her if she could not now proceed? Madame Manson had only strength to utter a faint expression to the contrary, and the Court, actuated by a humane consideration for her feelings, adjourned till the following day, when it is probable the opinion of the public will at last be determined as to the part which this inexplicable personage had acted in this horrid mystery.

SITTING OF APRIL 4.

The examination of Madame Manson excited expectation. All the avenues to the Court were filled at an early hour.

M. President.—"Madame Manson, you yesterday charged the prisoner Bastide with an attempt to murder you, yet you left the house alive.—(Great emotion on the part of Bastide, who directed a terrible look at Madame Manson, as if to restrain her instantly?)—How is the fact?"

Madame Manson (endeavouring to conquer her distress)—"I cannot class all the particulars in my head, but what will never escape my memory is, that this horrible man attempted to murder me."

M. President.—"Who then saved you?"

Madame Manson (with a low voice)—"Yes; some one saved me."

President.—"Was this man among the assassins, or did he come in by chance?"

Madame Manson—"I cannot say, but I shall never forget that he snatched me from the hands of that wretch."

M. President—"Is this man among the prisoners?"

Madame Manson—"It is possible Sir."—

The (looks and tone of Madame Manson, in answering these questions, seemed to attest that the person who saved her was seated on the bench of the prisoners.)

Being urged by the Judges, and by the prisoner Jausion to name the person, Madame Manson, with a melancholy expression, continued, "M. President, I can neither save nor convict Jausion."—(She put her handkerchief to her face, and sought to avoid the sight of Jausion, who followed her with his eyes.)

Bastide reproaches her, and is checked by the President.

Bastide—"I am tranquil; my conscience reproaches me with nothing."

Madame Manson (looking at him steadily)—Your conscience reproaches you with nothing!" (Addressing herself to the President) "Let Bastide prove his innocence, and I will mount the scaffold in his place."

Bastide—"Prove my innocence,. Ah! that is not difficult, Madame Manson thanks to intimidate us. Madame Manson has said one thing at Rhodez, and another here."

Madame Manson—"Bastide, you know it—I lied at Rhodez, and have spoken the truth at Albi!"

The Counsellor Pinaud—"You said that you took a terrible oath at the house of Bancal, Can't you recollect the persons who were about you at the time?"

Madame Manson—"I recolleet none but the man who I have mentioned."

Bastide—"What brought you to the house of Bancal?"

M. Manson—"I watched the steps of some one, and had a right to do so, but hearing the noise of several men's feet I took refuge in the first open door I met."

SITTING OF THE 6TH.

Several witnesses were examined.

The woman Brest declared that she saw Bastide in the house of Bancal on the 19th, does not recollect the precise hour, It was after four in the afternoon.

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ASSIZES OF ALBI, APRIL 6.

The principal witness this day was Bousquier, a person whom the prisoner Bax had employed to remove the body of the deceased from the house of Bancal to the river. He gave a circumstancial account of Bax's employing him to convey a bale of smuggled tobacco, as he said, to a certain place, at which work, he told him, he should have frequent jobs. It was on the night of the fair at Rhodez, in March, 1817, when Bax brought him into the kitchen of Bancal's house, in the Rue des Hebdomadiers, where he saw Bancal, Baptiste, the female Bancal, Missioniere, and another girl. He soon saw it was a corpse that he was to assist in carrying, instead of a bale of tobacco. He hesitated, at first, on which Bastide presented a gun to his breast, and said, "If he stirred, he shonld be a dead man!" The body was enveloped in a woolen coverlet, corded slightly. Collard, Bancal, Bastide, and himself, carried it to the banks of the Aveyron, and threw it into the river. The death-porters then separated save Bax, who went home and lay at the witness's that night. He remunerated the latter with five francs for his job.

This witness, as may be expected, underwent a long cross-examination, chiefly though interrogations and contradictions, by the several prisoners. He persisted that he saw Bastide, Baptiste, Missoniere, Bancal, and his woman, and Anne Benoit, at the house, but he could not positively aver that Jausion was there at the time.

The female accusers burst into frequent exclamations at his averments. The witness said he was tampered with after he was put into prison, with a view to induce him to retract what he knew of the affair, and was offered large bribes; but he refused them. The prisoners endeavoured to involve Bousquier in contradictions with respect to some parts of his circumstancial narrative, but without effect.

Two females, who were brought forward as witnesses this day, stated briefly a few circumstances in the way of corroboration. One of these, Role Solannet, stated she saw, about ten o'clock at night, a man, near Bancal's door, with a gun in his hand. This girl being questioned by Fualdes, jun. said her mother had been offered fifty louis to keep back her (the daughter's) testimony, but it was rejected. Another witness stated a fact, connecting the girl Missoniere with the party, on which she exclaimed, "He lies! he lies! he is a shocking liar!"—The Court then adjourned.

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*(The following are additional Particulars which we extract from the Journal des Debats, April 15.)*

A new and important witness has now come forward in this shocking affair, whose evidence throws great light upon the mysterious business.

After many witnesses, who advanced nothing new, M. France de Lorne was introduced. His deposition is very interesting, The Sunday after the decree of arrest (said this witness). Messrs. Dessuffriam, Henry and Augustus Debonald, Fraysinet de Vallady, Adolphus Dubose, and I, had the curiosity to visit Bancal's child. These are the particulars I have received from her:—On the evening of the 19th of March her mother made her sleep in a room on the second story, and where seldom any body slept. In the evening, before she went to bed, she was joined by some Gentlemen, who had supped and drank together. When she was in her room, she heard a great noise in the street, which frightened her; went down stairs in her shift, without shoes, and got into the bed, which is at the door of the kitchen. She saw through a hole in the curtain some men dragging in a Gentleman. She recognized among them Bastide, whom she knew before, and also Jausion, who was named by a woman, who, together with another woman was shutting the door: one of the women was taller and more robust than Madame Manson, and wore a white hat with green feathers. When the door was shut he became unwell—they gave her some brandy, and made them both go out of the window, which is nearly even with the street. They then sat the gent. near the table, & presented him with bills to sign, saying, "You must sign these bills, and then die". It was Bastide and Jausion who presented the bills. They then laid him on the table, and with a large sheath knife, (such as they kil pigs with) which Bastide brought under his clock, they killed him. Jausion struck the first blow, but was horrorstruck, and retired.—Bastide continued, and at last Missoniere gave him several blows. Collard and Bancal held the feet, Anne Benoit the bucket, and the wife of Bancal stired the blood with her hands as fast as it fell (A sensation of horror prevailed in the Council Chamber). A lame man held the light. As soon as the crime was perpetrated, Bastide heard a noise in the close at the end of the kitchen; he asked "if any one was there?" Bancal's wife replied, "a woman," Bastide said she must be murdered. Madame Manson came out, and threw herself on her knees before him. Bastide wished to see if any one was in the bed; little Madeleine pretended to be asleep—Bastide said to Bancal's wife that she must rid herself of that child; she consented for the sum of four hundred francs. The plan was, to carry the murdered gentleman to his bed, and place a razor on his throat. Bastide, Jausion, &c. went out to consult on this plan. They came back; saying that it was impossible, for some one was at the window. They then determined to throw him in the river. Bancal's wife then washed the table, and every thing which might be stained with blood. Bancal did not return that night. Bancal's wife sent little Madeleine next day to her father in the fields with some soup, and desired her to tell her father to do he knew what. She found him digging a hole; she thought it was intended for her; she discharged her commission; her father kissed her, saying "No, be a good girl, go."

Mr. Debernard rose and objected, to Madeleine Bancal's evidence, as it was contrary to her written deposision, which he desired might be read.

The Procureur General objected to this, and the Court having deliberated, resolved that it should not be read.

Mr. Dubernard.—Allow me to shew that Madame Manson and Bancal's child manifestly contradict each other. Madame Manson declares that she was dressed at Bancal's as a man; Madeline on the contrary, that she was dressed in woman's clothes, with a black veil.

Madame Manson.—You have read my answers, and yet it seems the most essential has escaped you.—*I shall speak the truth at Albi.*

M. Dubernard.—If you have spoken the truth, little Madeleine does not know what she says, and that is just what I wanted to prove.

M. Cobbettes de Coumont.—Cannot you Madame, repeat your declarations, that we may see if they coincide with the child's.

Madame Manson.—I think I have said enough; the trial has already been too long.

The Court was adjourned till to-morrow.

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APRIL 21ST.

Letters from Albi state that another procedure will follow the sentence of the present prisoners. Madame Manson is destined, is it said, to play a great part as witness. The Sieur Constans, ex-Commissary of Police, who had been arrested, and afterwards set at liberty, has withdrawn himself, by flight, from the researches of which he has been the object. He is supposed to have fled to Spain.

In examining the plan of Rhodez, we have remarked that the house of M. Fualdes and that of Bancal, though situated in different streets, join in the rear. A partition wall forms the only seperation, and on the same story in the respective houses is the Chamber of Colard, and the Cabinet which M. Fualdes generally occupied, and where the crime received its final consummation.

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## AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

### BALTIMORE,—MAY 6.

DOCUMENTS.

*Relative to our Affairs with Spain.*

*The Secretary of State, to Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain.*

Department of State, March 12, 1818.

SIR—The mission in your letter of the 24th January, that all the facts, grounds, and arguments, alledged in your previous notes of the 29th December, and of 5th and 8th January, in support of the pretensions of your government, upon the several points of difference which have so long subsisted between the United States and Spain, are essentially the same as had already been advanced and discussed at the period of the extraordinary mission to Spain, in 1805; while it justifies the reluctance, on the part of the American government, manifested in my letter of the 16th January, to the renewal of an exhausted discussion, cannot but excite some surprize, as comporting so little with the professions of the earnest desire of your government to bring those differences to a speedy and happy termination, which have been so strongly and so repeatedly expressed, as well in your notes, as in the recent communications from Don Francisco Pizarro to the minister of the United States at Madrid. The observation, that truth is of all times, and that reason & justice are founded upon immutable principles has never been contested by the United States; but neither truth, reason, nor justice consist in stubbornness of assertion, nor in the multiplied repetition of error. I referred you to the letters from the extraordinary mission of 1805, to Don Pedro Cevallos, for an ample and satisfactory refutation of the supposed facts, grounds, and arguments now reproduced by you. You reply by telling me, that "there does not appear to be a single incident to give the smallest support to the pretensions of my government; that all the vague positions on which it has been attempted to found them have been refuted and dissipated, by the Spanish government, by a demonstration so luminous and convincing, as to leave no alternative to reason to resist it." And you, more than once, intimate, that the American government does not, itself, believe in the validity of the statements and arguments used by its ministers in support of the claims of the United States, as asserted by them.

To language and sentiments such as these, the government of the United States cannot reply; not can it without an effort, continue at all a discussion sullied by such unworthy and groundless imputations.

I am directed by the President to confine the observations upon your late notes, to those parts of them which have relation to the essential subjects of controversy between the two nations.

To give a single instance of that course of argument, which you represent as equivalent to mathematical demostration in favour of Spain it well be sufficient to refer to your assertions in relation to the question of the eastern boundaries of Louisiana, as retroceded to France by the treaty of St. Ildephonso, in 1800, and ceded by France to the United States in 1803. The claim of the United states, under that cession to the territory, east of the Mississippi, as far as the river Peridido, rests, as you well know

upon the words in the two treaties, describing the colony or province of Louisiana, ceded by them, as having the same extent, not only that it had at the time of the retrocession in the hands of Spain, but also *that it had when France possessed it*, and such as it should be, after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states. You know also with what force it was urged by the Ministers of the United States at Aranjuez, in 1805, that those words referring to the primitive possession of the province by France could have had no other meaning than that of extending the retrocession to the Perdido, because the province had always had that extent when in the possession of France. And what is your reply to this argument, which you are pleased to include under the general censure of vague and groundless positions? It is no other than the supposition of a treaty of 1764, by virtue of which you say France ceded the western remnant of Louisiana to Spain, a year after having ceded the eastern part of it, from the Mississippi to the Perdido, to England. With the aid of this treaty, you are enabled, first, to discover an interval of time between the two cessions, and during which France possessed Louisiana, bounded eastward by the Mississippi; and secondly, to include this treaty between *Spain* and *France* among those described in the article of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, as "the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and *other states*."

There is reason to believe that no such treaty of 1764 ever existed; that the cessions of Louisiana, westward of the Mississippi, to Spain, and eastward of that river to the Perdido to England, were made by France both on the 3d of November 1762, is certain, and that the acceptance by the King of Spain of the cession made to him, took place on the 13th of the same November, 1762; the proof of which is in the very order from the King of France to L'Abbadie for the delivery of the province to the officers of the King of Spain. The Province had never belonged to France a single day, without extending to the Perdido. Nor can it be necessary to remind you that the very treaty of cession, by which France surrendered her possession of Louisiana to Spain, cannot be comprehended in the description of treaties *subsequently* entered into between Spain and *other states*.

As this simple reference to a notorious and unquestionable fact annihilates all that course of reasoning upon which your understanding rejects all doubt, so a recurrence to another fact, equally notorious, replies as decisively to your appeal to the treaty of 6th February, 1778, between the United States and France. You say that in the year 1800, France could not have acquired any territory east of the Mississippi without a *monstrous violation* of that treaty, forgetting that that treaty, and all its obligations upon France, had, before the year 1800, ceased to exist.

The fact, that the cessions of the two parts of Louisiana, to Spain and England, were made on the same day, may serve no less as a reply to all the verbal criticisms, so gravely urged by Mr. Cevallos, and now repeated by you, on the force of the terms, *retrocede* and *retrocession*, used in the treaty of St. Ildephonso. The plain import of the words is neither more nor less than giving back, restoring. It does not, and cannot be made to imply, that both the parties to the restoration must, of necessity, be the same as both the parties to the grant. They only imply that the object and the party granting, or the party receiving it, as restored, are the same. To use an illustration from the concerns of individual life.—Suppose A, by two separate deeds, grants half an acre of land to B, and the other half to C. B. by subsequent purchase obtains the half acre granted to C. and then regrants the whole acre back to A. By whatever denomination the two half acres may have been called, in the interval between the first grant and the restoration, B might, with the most perfect propriety, be said to retrocede the whole; and if in the act of restoration the acre should be called by the same, and expressly described as having the same extent as when it had been first owned by A, with what shadow of justice could B pretend that his regrant was only of the half acre he had first received from A, because the other half acre had, in the interval, been called by another name, and for some time owned by another person? That the term *retrocession*, is in common use, in this sense, take the following passage from the English translation of Alcedo's Dictionary.

"By a treaty in 1783, Great Britain *retroceded* to Spain all the territory which both Spain and France had ceded to Great Britain in 1763."

There would then be nothing in the terms *retrocede* or retrocession, which could limit the territory restored by Spain to the boundaries under which she had first received part of them from France; even if the original cession of the two parts had been made at different times and even if those words, "*with the same extent; it had when in the hands of France,*" had not been inserted in the treaty of St. Ildephonso.—But when it is considered that the cessions by France, of the two parts of Louisiana were made to Spain and to England on the same day, which we know that the cession of the part, ceded to England, had been made for the benefit of Spain, as it was an equivalent for the restoration by England of the island of Cuba to Spain, and when we seek for any possible meaning to the words referring to the extent of Louisiana, when before owned by France, to our minds, sir, the conclusion is irresistable, that the terms retrocede and retrocession can have, in this case no other meaning than that for which we contend, and that they include the giving back to France the whole of Louisiana, which had ever belonged to France, and which it was, at the time of the signature of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, in the power of Spain to restore.

By the words in the third article of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, adopted in the treaty of cession of 1803 to the United States, Spain retrocedes to France the *colony* or *province* of Louisiana, with the same extent that it "now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." At the negociation of Aranjuez in 1805, your alleged treaty of 1764, never occurred to the imagination of M. Cevallos, as one of these subsequent treaties; for, after citing this clause of the article, he says, in this letter to Messrs. Pickney and Monroe, of the 24th February, 1805, "the treaties here alluded to, are not, nor can be others than those of 1783, between Spain and England, and 1795, between Spain and the United States." The American ministers, in their answer of 8th March, 1805, explicitly agree in opinion with Mr. Cevallos, on this point; and your intimation of a treaty of 1764, to which you suppose the clause also to apply, is as incompatible with the pretensions of your own government in 1805, as with those of the United States at his day.

To account for the peculiar phraseology used in this description inserted in the third article of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, we must advert to the peculiar situation of the territory to be conveyed, and to what *must* have been the intention of the parties. It was a colony or province to be restored, and therefore the object of France could have been no other than to obtain the restoration of the whole original colony, so far as it was in the power of Spain to restore it. But there was a part of the original colony, which had been ceded by France to England, which had, in process of time, become a part of the United States, and which not being then in the hands of Spain, she could not restore. There was another part which had been ceded by France, directly to Spain, which still remain in her hands, but subject to certain conditions stipulated by Spain, in a treaty with the United States: and there was a third part which France had ceded to England, in 1662, but which had afterwards fallen into the hands of Spain, and which she was equally competent to restore, as if it had been ceded by France, to herself. As the boundaries of this colony or Province never had been precisely defined, and had been from its first settlement, a subject of dispute between France and Spain, the parties had no means of recurring to any former definition of boundaries, to carry their intention into effect; as they had no geographical lines or land-marks to which they *could* recur, they assumed their definition from circumstances incidental to the present and past time. If the intention had been to cede back the *province*, only with the extent it actually had in the hands of Spain, the parties would have said so, and omitted the other clause, which, in that case, would have been not merely superfluous, but tending to perplex that which would have been clear without it. If it had been intended that Spain should restore to France, only what she had received from France, nothing could have been more clear and easy than to have said so; then the reference to the extent of the *colony* when France possessed it, would have been not merely absurd, but contradictory to that intention. The very use of both the terms, *province* or *colony*, shows that the parties were looking to the original state, as well as to the actual condition of the territory to be restored. Louisiana, the actual Spanish *province*, was one thing, and Louisiana the original French *colony*, was another; the adoption of both the words, is of itself a strong presumption, that the intention was to restore, not only the actual province, but so much of any other province, as was then in the hands of Spain, and had formed part of the original French colony.

Assume the intention of the parties to have been that for which we contend, and under the existing circumstances they would scarcely have expressed it by any other words than those which are found in the article. Assume that they had any other intention, and you can find no rational meaning for their words. The province was to be restored, with the extent it actually had in the hands of Spain: the colony was to be restored with the extent it had when formerly possessed by France. Spain could not restore the parts of the original colony which were not in her actual possession, and which already formed parts of the western states and territories of this Union: but she could restore that part of the colony, of which she had become possessed by a treaty of 1783, with Great Britain. Mr. Cevallos urged with some earnestness, that the first clause having marked the extent of the colony or province, such "as it then had in the hands of Spain," it would be inconsistent and absurd to suppose, that the words "and that in had when France possessed it," could be intended to mark a greater extent, because it would be saying in one breath, that the cession was of the *same* extent and of *more* than the same extent, that it had in the possession of Spain. But there is no absurdity or inconsistency in modifying, by one clause of a definition, an extent described in another clause of the same definition; no more than, in the description of a surface, the line in breadth is inconsistent with the line in length. According to this argument of Mr. Cevallos, the words "and that it had when France possessed it." had no meaning at all; they merely repeated, what had been fully and completely expressed by the preceding clause; but if they had no meaning, what possible motive could the parties have for inserting them, when it must have been perfectly familiar to the memory of both, that the extent of the province or colony, when in the hands of France, had included. West Florida to the Perdido, which territory was also then in the actual possession of Spain. If it were possible to suppose that the Ministers of France and Spain, in the very article defining the extent of the country to be conveyed, could have been so careless as to admit an idle waste of words, the very composition of this article carries internal evidence with it that no such improvidence is imputable to those by whom it was drawn up. The reference to the extent of the colony in the primative possession of France, could not be to a time when the property of it had been no longer hers. It could not be to say over again, what had been said in the immediately preceding clause: every word of the description carries with it evidence of deep deliberation and significancy. The first clause marks the intention of the parties, by the incident of actual possession by Spain; all of which was to be restored; the second clause modifies by enlarging the extent, from the incident of original possession by France; and the third clause modifies, by restricting the grant to the conditions which Spain had stipulated concerning the territory, with other states. Altogether the clear and explicit meaning of the whole article is, that Spain should restore to France as much of old French Louisiana as she had to restore; but under such restrictions as the engagements contracted by Spain with other powers required of her good faith to secure.

Let us pass to the consideration of the western boundaries Louisiana.

With the note of Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney to Don Pedro Cevallos, of 28th January, 1805, a memoir upon the boundaries was presented to that ministers, proving that they extend eastward to the Perdido, and westwards to the Brave, or Grande del Norte. They observed in that note that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion, are so satisfactory to their government, as to convince it that the United States have not better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole districts thus described."

In their note of the 20th April, 1815, to the same minister replying to the argument in support of the pretensions by your government with regard to those limits, they lay down and establish, by a chain of reasoning, which neither Mr. Cevallos, at the time, nor your government, at any period since, have ever attempted to break, three principles, sanctioned alike by immutable justice, and the general practice of the European nations, which have formed settlements and held possessions in this hemisphere; and by the application of which to the facts also stated in their note this question of the western boundary ought then to have been, and, eventually must be settled. These principles were,

First. "That when any European nation takes possession of any extent of sea coast, that possession is understood as extending into the interior country, to the sources of the rivers emptying within that coast, to all their branches, and the country they cover, and to give it a right in exclusion of all other nations to the same."

Secondly. "That whenever one European nation makes a discovery and takes possession of any portion of this continent, and another afterwards, does the same at some distance from it, where the boundary between them is not determined by principle above mentioned that the middle distance becomes such of course."

Tuirdly. "That whenever any European nation has thus acquired a right to any portion of territory on this continent, that right can never be diminished or affected by any other power, by virtue of purchases made by grants or conquests of the natives, within the limits thereof."

The facts stated in this last mentioned note and to which these principles were applied in support of the claim of the United States under the cession of Louisina by France to them were,

1. That the Mississippi, in its whole length to the ocean, was discovered by French subjects from Canada, in 1683.

2. That La Salle, a Frenchman, with a commission and authority from Louis XIV.; discovered the bay of St. Bernard, and formed a settlement there, on the western side of the river Colorando, in the year 1685, and that the possession, thus taken, in the bay of St. Bernard, in connexion with that on the Mississippi, had always been understood, as of right it ought, to extend to the Rio Bravo.

3. That the boundary, thus founded upon possession, was described as forming the limits of Louisiana, in the grant of Louis XIV. to Crozat in 1712.

4. That it was supported by the testimony of the historical writers, Du Pratz and Champigny; by a historical and political memoir on Louisiana, written by the count de Vergennes, the minister of Louis the XVIth; by a chart of Louisiana, published in 1762, by Don Thomas Lopez, geographer to the King of Spain; and by map of De Lisle, of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, revised and republished there in 1782.

To these principles, thus clear, equitable and explicit—to these facts, thus precise, authentic and unsophisticated, what was opposed by Don Pedro Cevallos at that time, and what is now alledgd by you?

Mr. Cevallos began by admitting that the western limits of Louisiana had never been exactly fixed, and alledged, that in the year 1690 five or six years after the possession taken and the settlement formed by La Salle, captain Alonzo de Leon, under a commission from the viceroy of Mexico, examined the bay of Espiritu Santo, (St. Bernard,) took possession of the territory, and founded the mission of *St. Francisco de Texas*: Mr. Cevallos asserted, that it *would be very easy* to make it appear, that France never had claimed this extent for Louisiana; but he did not make it appear. He also said that if France had claimed it, Spain had never recognized, and was not bound to acknowledge the claim.

Mr. Cevallos said that the limits between Louisiana and the Texas had always been *known* even when the French possessed Louisiana; but he had just before acknowledged, that they had never been fixed. He spoke of missions founded near the beginning of the last century by the venerable Margel, of the order of St. Francisco; he alluded to plans and documents and historical relations, which were not to be found in his department, but many of which, he added, were in the department of the interior, besides those which were in the viceroyalty of Mexico. But he never pretended a possession, by Spain, of the territories in question, of an earlier date than 1690.

And what are these plans, and documents, and historical relations, which after the lapse of thirteen years, you have drawn forth from all the archives of Spain, and all the historical disquisitions, upon the discovery and conquest of the New World? Is it to that catalogue, biographical and geographical, of Spanish adventurers, and of the numberless regions explored by them in the sixteenth century, which swells your note of the 5th of January, that we are to look for the limits of Louisiana and Texas? Or is it to that "Royal order issued by Philip the Second, enjoining the extermination of all foreigners who would dare to penetrate into the Gulf of Mexico," by virtue of which the viceroy fitted out the expedition to scour the country and *hunt out* the French of La Salle's settlement: is it to that royal order that you appeal for proof of the prior, title of Spain? It is even so. But as the voyages of Ponce de Leon in 1511, of Francisco de Garay in 1518, and of Hernando de Soto in 1538, have no more bearing upon this question than the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Sebastian Cabot, so you must be sensible that the royal exterminating order of Philip the Second, if it proved any thing, would prove fatal to the whole province or colony of Louisiana. If that order *could* have been carried into execution, no such colony as that of Louisiana could ever have been established by France. That order, and proceeding of the viceroy of Mexico under it, can no more affect the right of the United States to the limits marked by the settlement of La Salle, than it can impair their title to the island of New Orleans. Far more honorable would it be, Sir, to the character of your nation and the credit of your government, to bury, in the profoundest oblivion, the memory of that atrocious order, than at this day to produce it, for the purpose of bolstering up a title, for which you have in vain ransacked the records of the Spanish monarchy to discover a better support.

To the efficacy, however, of this royal order, your whole argument, in behalf of the pretentions of your government, perpetually recurs; for although in some passages of your note, you appeared disposed to allow to the colony of Louisiana, at least the eastern banks of the Mississippi, yet you are as frequently shrinking even from this concession, and representing the whole colony as an encroachment upon the dominion of Spain; one time representing it as a profound stratagem of Louis the fourteenth, seizing with rapacious avidity, the unsuspecting moment of confidence of his grand-son Philip the fifth, while placing him upon the Throne of Spain; and at another, holding it up as the act of a disordered imagination of the same Louis fourteenth; manifested in the grant of 1712, to Crozat. This grant you pronounce to be absurd and completely despicable; but for what reason it is not easy to conjecture. It certainly does not favor the pretensions of your government, and it has none of the royal order of Philip the second; but we consider it, as it has always been considered by the world, as a document, not only indicative of sound judgement and discretion, but as marking the limits of Louisiana, as always claimed by France, and transferred, as relates to the western limits, with her title to that province, to the United States.

It is remarkable, that in imitation of Mr. Cevallos you also, after repeatedly insisting that the boundaries of Louisiana were well known, and always acknowledged by France, finally conclude by admitting, that they never were fixed or agreed upon. You repeat, time after time, that the French *never disputed* the right of Spain to all the territory westward of the Mississippi, while you cannot deny the settlement of La Salle at the Bay of St. Bernard, in 1684; nor that the French settlements of Natchez and Natchitoches were made and maintained in spite of all the military expeditions, rigorous executions, and exterminating orders, which the viceroys of Mexico could send against them.

We may admit that so long as the Spanish viceroys could exterminate every foreigner who dared to penetrate into the Gulf of Mexico, they had the royal order of Philip the second for so doing. The bull of Pope Alexander the sixth, is a document of still earlier date, and at least of less disgusting import, upon which Spain once rested her claims to yet more extensive dominion in this western world—With equal show of reason, and with less outrage upon the rights of humanity, might you have alledged that bull at the incontrovertible proof of the Spanish claims, as to bring forth at this day, for its only substitute, that royal order of Philip the second.

You know, Sir, and your own notes furnish, themselves, the most decisive proofs, that France, while she held the colony of Louisiana, never did acknowledge Mississippi as the western boundary of that province. The claim of France always did extend westward to the Rio Brave, and the only boundaries ever acknowledged by her, before the cession to Spain of 3d Nov. 1762, were those marked out in the grant from Louis fourteenth to Crozat.—The always claimed the territory, which you call Texas, as being within the limits, and forming part of Louisiana; which in that grant is declared to be bounded westward by New Mexico, eastward by Carolina, and extending inward to the Illinois and to the sources of the Mississippi, and of its principal branches.

Mr. Cevallos says that these claims of France were never admitted nor recognized by Spain. Be it so. Neither were the claims of Spain ever acknowledged or admitted by France; the boundary was disputed and never settled; it still remains to be settled; and here is a simple statement of the grounds, alledged by each of the parties in support of their claims:

*On the part of the United States.*

1. The discovery of the Mississippi, from near its source to the ocean, by the French of Canada, in 1638

4. The possession taken and establishment made by La Salle, at the Bay of St. Bernard, west of the rivers Trinity and Colorado, by authority from Louis fourteenth, in 1685.

3. The Charter of Louis fourteenth, to Crozat, in 1717.

4. The historical authority of Du Pratz and Champigny, and of the Count de Vergennes.

5. The geographical authority of De Lisle's map; and especially that of the map of Don Thomas Lopez, geographer to the king of Spain, published in 1762.

These documents were all referred to in the letter from Messrs Pinckney and Monroe, to Mr. Ceyallos, of 20th April, 1805. Since which time, and in further confirmation of the same claims, the government of the United States are enabled to refer you to the following.

6. A map published by Honmann, at Nuremberg, in 1712.

7. A geographical work, published in 1717, at London, entitled Atlas Geographicus, or a Complete System of Geography Ancient and Modern, in which the map of Louisiana marks its extent from the Rio Bravo to the Perdido. In both these maps, the fort built by La Salle is laid down on the spot now called Matagorda

8. An official British map, published in 1755, by Bowen, intended to point out the boundaries of the British, Spanish and French colonies in North America.

9. The narratives published at Paris, of Hennepin, in 1683; of Tonti, in 1697; and of Joutel, in 1713.

10. The letter from colonel La Harpe to Don Martin D'Alarconne, of 8th July, 1719, (A. 1. B. 2.)

11. The order from the French governor of Louisiana, Bienville, to La Harpe, of August 1721, (C. 3.)

12. The geographical work of Don Antonio de Alcedo, a Spanish geographer of the highest eminence; this work and the map of Lopez having been published after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, 1762, afford decisive evidence of what Spain herself considered as the western boundary of Louisiana, when she had no interest in contesting it against another state, (D. 4)

## ON THE PART OF SPAIN.

1. The voyages of Ponce de Leon, Vasquez de Ayllon, Pansilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, Luis Moscoso, and other Spanish travellers in the sixteenth century, who never made any settlement upon any territories in question; but who travelled, as you observe, into countries too tedious to enumerate.

2. The establishment of the new kingdom of Leon and Santander, in 1595, & the province of Cohaquila, in 1600.

3. The province of Texas, founded in 1690.

Here you will please to observe begins the conflict with the claims of France to the western boundary of Louisiana, transferred by the cession of the province to the United States. The *presidios*, or settlements of Las Texas were, by your own statements adverse settlements to that of La Salle, who six years before, had taken formal possession of the country in the name of, and by authority of a charter from Louis fourteenth. They were preceded by an expedition from Mexico that year before, that is 1689, to *hunt out* the French remaining of the settlement of La Salle. Now, what right had the viceroy of Mexico to hunt out the French who had formed a settlement under the sanction of their sovereign authority? You will tell me that from the time when Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, was built, *Spain considered* all the territory east and north of that province, as far as the Mississippi and the Missouri, as her property, that the whole circumference of the Gulf of Mexico was hers; and that Phillip the second had issued a royal order to exterminate every foreigner who should dare to penetrate to it; so that the whole question of right between the United States and Spain, with regard to this boundary, centers in this—this naked pretension of Spain to the whole circumference of the Gulf of Mexico, with the exterminating order of Phillip the second of force, and the actual occupation of France by a solemn character from Louis fourteenth, on the other. Well might Messrs Pinckney and Monroe write to Mr. Cevallos, in 1805. that the claims of the United States to the boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as their right to the island of New Orleans!

In the letter of Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe to Mr. Cevallos of the 20th of April 1805 referring to the historical documents relative to the discovery and naming of Louisiana, they state the Mississippi was discovered, with "its waters and dependant country as low down the river as the Arkansas, by the Sieurs Joliet and Maiquette, from Canada, as early as the year 1673, and to its mouth by the father Hennepin, in 1680; and by De la Salle and Tonti, who descended the river with sixty men to the ocean, and called the country Louisiana, in 1682, and respect to the bay of St. Bernard in 1685." That this was done at theses periods in the name and "under the authority of France, by acts which proclaimed her sovereignty over the whole country, to other powers in a manner the most public and solemn, such as making settlements and building forts within it."

To this Mr. Cevallos made no reply in 1805. But you, after giving an account of the murder by Spaniards of Rene de Laudonniers, observe, that "the story related of a Recollet Friar, called father Hennepin is still more *ridiculous*, who is said to have been made a prisoner by the Indians at the time they were at war with the French of Canada, and taken to the Illinois, whence he was occupied in exploring the country as far as the banks of the river St. Louis or Mississippi, of which he took possession in the name of Louis the Fourteenth, and gave the name of Louisiana, (doubtless in his secret thoughts and by a *mere mental act.*)" You add, that these accounts and others of the like nature are "contemptible in themselves even although the facts they relate were authentic, since nothing can be inferred from them that can favor the idea started by those who speak of those transient adventures and incursions."

I have in my possession, sir, and it shall, when you please, be subject to your inspection, a volume, published at Paris in the year 1683, the little of which is, "Description de la Louissiane, nouvellement decouverte, au Sud. Oaest de la Nouvelle France *par order du Roy*, dedice a sa majeste. Par le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionaire Recollet et Notaire apostolique." (Description of Louisiana recently discovered to the southwest of New France, *by order of the king.* Dedicated to his majesty by the Rev. Father Louis. Hennepin, a Recollet missionary and apostolic notary.) In the preface to the king, the author says—"Sire, I should never have dared to take the liberty of offering to your majesty, the narrative of a new discovery, which the Sieur de la Salle, governor of Fort Frontenac, my companions and myself have just made to the southwest of New France, if it had not been undertaken by your orders.—"We have given the name of Louisiana, to this great discovery, being persuaded that your majesty would not disapprove that a part of the earth watered by a river of more than eight hundred leagues, and much greater than Europe, which may be called the delight of America, and which is capable of forming a great empire, should henceforth be known by the august name of Louis, that it may thereby have a sort of right to your protection, and hope for the advantage of belonging to you."

Now, sir, permit me to request you to compare this authentic statement with that peversion of all historical evidence, by which you have styled and have attempted to make the story of father Hennepin's discovery of Louisiana, ridiculous. Here is a book published at Paris, dedicated to Louis XIV, at the most glorious period of his reign, declaring to the world the discovery of Louisiana—declaring that it was made by his orders, and called by his name, for the express purpose of entitling it to become his property. Is this contemptible? Is this a secret thought, or a mere mental act? Is this a transient adventure or incursion? And after calling this information too vague and uncertain, upon which to found a title, can you talk of the rights of possession derived to Spain from the travels of Sponce de Leon, Francisco de Garay, and Vasquez de Ayllon?

Your view of the expeditions and adventures of La Salle, is equally remote from the real and well authenticated facts. "Let us see," you say, "what importance can be attached to what is said of Bernard [Robert] de la Salle, who in 1679 descended from Canada, *to* the Mississippi, and there built Fort *Crevecoeur* according to Mr. du Platz, or Fort Prudhomme, according to others. *What is certain*, amounts to this, that he only made a rapid incursion from Canada to the Mississippi, as any other adventurer might do, *crossing the territories of* another nation; that he returned to Quebec without any further result, than that of an imperfect exploration of the country, and that he embarked at Quebec for France, from whence he returned in 1684, with an expedition composed of four vessels, commanded by captain Beaujeu to explore the mouth of the Mississippi," &c.—In this passage you represent.

1 The facts tending the expedition La Salles at ofa *uncertain.*

2. That he only made a rapid incursion, as a private adventurer, and, so far as related to his exploration, with an imperfect result.

3. That he only went from Canada to the Mississippi, and thence returned to Quebec, whence he embarked for France.

4. That he only crossed the territories of another nation, (meaning Spain)

I examine this part of your note, with a minuteness, which will be tedious to you, because it is precisely upon the character of a La Salle's expeditions that the grant of Louisiana to Crozar, by Louis the XVIth, is in express terms founded; because you have represented these expeditions in the colours thus marked, with the avowed purpose of weakening the original title of Louisiana, and because you know that the character, diametrically opposite, which I shall now prove to have belonged to them, must lead to the result of an incontestable title, in France, and consequently, at this time, in the United States. I answer the above insinuations, in the order in which they have been stated.

There are three narratives of the expenditions of La Salle, all published at Paris, by persons who accompanied him in them.

The first in 1683, by father Louis Hennepin; the same volume from which I have already presented you an extract.

The second by a chevalier *Tonti* governor of Fort St. Louis, at the Illinois, published in 1697.

The third by Joutel, who was with him in his last expedition, and almost by his side when he fell by the hands of an assassin.

Of all the heroic enterprizes, which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries signalized the discoveries of Europeans upon this continent, there is not one, of which the evidence is more certain, authentic, and particular, than of those of La Salle.

La Salle, after having resided many years in Canada, as government of fort Frontenac, formed the project of exploring the country from thence to the Gulph of Mexico, and of taking possession of it, in the name of his sovereign. He went to France for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of his enterprize; "his majesty (says Tonti,) not content with merely approving his design, caused orders to be given to him, granting him permission to go & put it in execution; & to assist him to carry so vast a project into effect, shortly after the necessary succors were furnished him, with entire liberty to dispose of all the countries which he might discover."

He sailed from La Rochelle the 14th of July, 1678, and arrived at Quebec, the 15th of September. On the 18th of November, of the same year, he left fort Frontenac, to proceed upon his expedition with thirty men. Tonti and Father Hennepin being of the company. After spending more than a year in traversing the four Lakes, now known by the names of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, and erecting forts at suitable places where he landed, from *them* he embarked upon the Illinois river, and having descended it for some distance, was obliged to stop, from the disappointment of losing a boat from which he expected supplies. Here, upon the Illinois river, he built fort Crevecoeur—divided his company into two separate parties, one for ascending the Mississippi to its source, and the other for proceeding down that river. Father Hennepin was of the former of these parties, and in their progress upwards, which they accomplished higher than the Falls of St. Anthoy, was taken prisoner by the Indians, and after some time was released by them; found his way back to Quebec, and thence returned to France, and published the book of which I have spoken. In this book, published in 1683 at Paris, and marked as having been finished printing the 5th of January, of that year, three months before La Salle had reached the mouth of the Mississippi, there is a map of the river as far down as Hennepin descended it, after he parted from La Salle, and upwards, to the Falls of St. Francis, above them; at some distance above which, within a few leagues of its source, is the Oak Tree upon which the arms of France were carved, by the detachment from La Salle's expenditon, authenticating with the most minute precision, the discovery of the Mississippi, to within a small distance of its source as well as its course to the Gulf of Mexico. On the same map are also marked the fort at the Miamies, and that of Crevecoeur, on the Illinois river constructed by La Salle's orders.

In the meanwhile La Salle was obliged to leave the other part of his company under the command of Tonti, and go back to Fort Frontenac, for the supplies and reinforcements which had failed him, by the loss of his boat. He returned and joined them again, in November 1682, proceeded down to the Mississippi, and to the mouth of the Wabash, where they built the fort Prud'homme, which you have confounded with that of Crevecoeur, after which they continued descending and successively meeting the Cappa, Arkansas, Tensas, Abenake, Tacuas, and Natchez Indians, and, on the 7th of April, 1683, reached the mouth of the Mississippi, where, after the religious solemnity of a Te Deum, they took formal possession of the country, erected a cross, fastened the arms of France upon a tree, and built several huts which they surrounded with suitable intrenchments. La Salle, having thus accomplished the object of his expedition, returned by the same way ascending the river, to his fort of Prud'homme which he reached on the 12th of May, and where he was some time detained by sickness. "On his arrival at Quebec, (says again Tonti,) he informed the whole city of his great discoveries, and of the voluntary submission of so many different Indian nations to the power of the king. A Te Deum was celebrated as a thanksgiving for this happy accession to the glory of the crown.—The eagerness of Mr. de la Salle to go and make known to the king and his ministers the success of his travels, obliged him to hasten his departure. He left Canada, in the beginning of Oct. 1683." On his return to France he was received with many marks of distinction by the king and his ministers, and a new expedition was fitted out of four vessels and nearly three hundred persons, for the purpose of forming a colony on the mouth of the Mississippi.—One of these ships was a frigate of the king, of 40 guns, commanded by Mr. de Beaujeu, in which La Salle himself, his brother Cavelier, and the principal persons belonging to the expedition embarked. Another was a smaller armed vessel, which the king had given to La Salle. The third, a flute of three hundred tons, laden with all the articles necessary for the settlement of the country; and the fourth, a small sloop of 20 tons, freighted for St. Domingo, where the expedition stopped on its way, but before their arrival at which, this last vessel was taken by Spanish cruizers This expedition sailed from La Rochelle on the 14th of July, 1684.

They sailed in finding the mouth of the Mississippi, their destination, an accident similar to that which had happened to the first settlers of New England; and after many disasters, landed and built a fort in February 1685, at the head of the bay of St. Bernard, or as they call it, of St. Louis, and westward of the river Colorado. Beaujeu returned with the frigate to France, the two other vessels were lost in the bay; and La Salle, after several unsuccessful attemps to find the Mississippi, on the 12th of January, 1687, left at his fort, twenty persons including seven women under the command of Le Barbier, & took his departure with sixteen others, to go by land to the Illinois, and thence through Canada to France, to seek further reinforcement and supplies.—On this journey he was basely assassinated on the 19th of March, 1687, by two of his own men, and left a name among the illustrious discoverers of the new world, second, only to that of Columbus, with whose history and adventures, his own bear in many particulars, a striking resemblance. His brother Cavelier, however, with Joutel father Anastase and several other of the party with whom he had commenced the journey, successfully accomplished it, arrived at the French fort at the Illinois, where they found Tonti still in command, after having again been down to the mouth of the Mississippi, conformably to his orders from La Salle, to meet the expedition from Europe, and after waiting some time there, returning to his post. From the fort at the Illinois, Cavalier, Joutel, and father Anastase, proceeded to Quebec, and thence returned to France where they arrived in Oct. 1688, and where Joutel published the expedition, to which I have referred.

From this work of Joutel it likewise appears that the fort and colony left by La Salle at the westward of Colorado, was destroyed, not as you state by the Indians, but by the Spaniards from Mexico; who until that time, had never had any settlement of any kind, nearer than Panuco, and who, by your own account, had no other right or authority for this act, than the royal order of Philip the Second, to exterminate all foreigners into the Gulf of Mexico.

The settlements of La Salle, therefore, at the head of the bay of St. Bernard, westward of the river which he called Riviere aux Boeuf, but which you call Colorado of Texas, was not, as you have represented it, the unauthorized incursion of a private adventurer into the territories of Spain, but an establishment having every character that could sanction the formation of any European colony upon this continent, and the viceroy of Mexico had no more right to destroy it by a military force, than the present viceroy would have, to send an army and destroy the city of New Orleans. It was a part of Louisiana, discovered by La Salle under formal and express authority from the king of France; and the royal exterminating order of Philip the second, was but one of the multitude of sanguinary acts which signalized the reign and name of La Salle is entitled to stand high in the glorious roll of the benefactors of mankind. After this statement, founded upon the most authentic documents, the foundation of the presidio of Texas, in 1693, was by your own showing, an unlawful encroachment upon the territories of France, which by the first of the three principles laid down by Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe, at Aranjuez, and above referred to, extended on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, half way to the nearest Spanish settlement of Panuco, namely to the Rio Bravo.

*(To be Continued.)*

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## Baltimore Daily Advertiser, MAY 16TH 1818.

*Extract of a letter received by the Brig General Jack-son from St. Barts, dated April 11, 1818.*

"Admiral Brion has just arrived here from the Main, reports capture of Caraccas and La Guavra by the Independents, and an expected attack against Porto Cabello; the total defeat of Morillo and his army, and his death by a pike through the body. This may be premature.

"He comes with proclamations of Boliver, inviting the expedition of part of three regiments from England, [who are now here, waiting for advice, to join him under very flattering prospects. I can procure none of those papers, or would forward them."

By the brig General Jackson, capt. Tear, 10 days from St. Barts, we learn that Admiral Brion arrived there from the Oronoko. The day the brig sailed the convoyed several cargoes of mules to St. Eustatius, and visited St. Barts for the purpose of conveying to the main the military stores, on board of three British ships, from London. One of the above ships, the Emerald, a sloop of war, formerly in the French service, it is said the admiral had purchased for the use of his country. The Admiral reports the events of the battles, in February, to be of a most conclusive nature. The Royal Army under Gen. Morillo was completely defeated, the General dangerously wounded, and every section of the country yielding to the Independents without a struggle. When Capt. T. sailed, Admiral Brion's squadron of 5 sail, lay in Five Islands passage, & the Admiral was at St. Barts, negotiating for the ships, &c. arrived there from England. The Admiral stated his government was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the United States in taking possession of Amelia Island, and that privateering under his authority had ceased—all armed vessels were to be commissioned & employed for public purposes only.

Passengers, Mr. Hurd and family, and Mr. Feckler, Swedish consul general.—*Gaz.*

BOSTON, May, 1.

The following important and encouraging commercial regulation has recently been promulgated by the Spanish government:

The ports of Cadiz, St. Lucar, Seville, Malaga, Almeira, Carthagena, Alicant, Valencia, Tarragona, Barcelona, Majorca, Ferol, Corunna, Gijon, Vigo, Bilboa, St. Sebastian & St. Andero, are declared privileged ports:—into these ports *foreigners*, of nations in amity with Spain, as well as subjects, may import and enter any foreign goods, wares or merchandize (which may be lawfully imported) and may *deposit* the same in the king's warehouses, *for one year*, free of duties; during which time they can be transferred as often as the owners choose and be exported to any part of the world, also free of duties, excepting to South America; and to S. A. on paying the usual Indies' duties. Depositors, at the time of entry, must make declaration that the goods imported are intended for *deposit*, and shall pay for storage two per cent. ad valorem of the goods—At the expiration of the year, all goods in the depots will be considered as Spanish consumption, and be duties accordingly. Goods originally entered in Spain for consumption, cannot be exported without special license and paying the duties.

Spanish colonial produce may also be deposited, and *during the year* may be freely exported to other countries (excepting gold, silver, cochineal and indigo,) which must pay the usual duties of entrance and issue—after the year, they also will be considered as imported for home consumption, and duties accordingly.

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## VIOLATION OF THE LAW OF NATIONS.

By Mr. Francis Reeves, second supercargo of the American ship Beaver which sailed from the port of new York, destined to the North West Coast, the island of Japan, and Canton, who took refuge in this place the 15th instant, after having escaped with other individuals from the prison of Talcahuana, where they were confined, we have been informed, that having approached this port in search of water, wood, and fresh provisions, after a voyage of 105 days, the above ship was surprised in the vicinity of the island of Quinquinire, by an armed force, who took possession of her, and immediately began to search and plunder whatever they could lay their hands upon, without sparing the clothes, papers, and other necessaries of the officers of that ship; and after having committed the greatest excesses and insulted them in the grossest manner, carried her to Talcahuana, when having stripped the vessel of her sails, and whatever was necessary to enable her to continue her voyage, they landed her crew, and adopted against them every hostile measure which nations the most inimical use against one another; endangering, at the same time, the vessel and all her cargo, which according to the invoice in the U. States amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars.

The behaved in the same manner to the American brig Canton, from Salem, treating in the like manner Mr. James Janison, and her supercargo, Mr. Coffin, who touched at the same port twenty days before the ship Beaver, as she was on her route to the N. West Coast and China, which, with her cargo, worth eighty thousand dollars in goods, was declared by the governor of Talcahuana, a good and lawful prize— they also robbed him of eighty thousand hard dollars, which he was conveyinge to China, and Mr. Reeves thinks, they will take both vessels immediately to Puerto Callo

# BOMBAY GAZETTE
## *Extraordinary.*

THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1818.



BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1818


The Free Trader Victory, Captain Braithwaite anchored in the Harbour yesterday morning from England, the 24th of May, we find that the Lushington sailed on the 8th, to touch at Madeira, so that she may be expected daily.

The Lonack, with a King's Packet would sail in a day or two, the following is a List of Passengers per Victory.

Mr. A. Campbell, Cadet,
H. J. Lyons, Do.
Wm. Cavave, Do.
John Brooks, Do.
Graham Lloyd, Do.
R. Cowin, Do.
Henry Spencer, Do,
John Athill, Do.
Dd. Rice,
Mr. Cooper,
Mrs. Cooper,
Antonio Leon, } Servants
Andline——— }

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This Ship does not appear to have brought us any thing very new or important.

The Castle Forbes, after having put back finally sailed from Plymouth on the 18th May.

The Victory spoke the Coldstream, from Madeira and ascertained that the Lushington, had sailed from that place on the 1st of June.

The Duke of Clarence was positively to be married, & another German Princess is mentioned for the Duke of Kent.

There is now a Brigade of Artillery and four British regiments serving under the banner of Venezuela.

Admiral Sir G. Campbell, has hoisted his flag at Portsmouth and Captain T. Briggs, is appointed his Captain.

Another meeting had been held in Spa fields, but Mr. Hunt, declined attending.

Most of the China Ships had arrived in England, among the passengers by the Winchelsea, we observed Mr. Torin and his family who landed at Lymington on the 10th of May.

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The Hannah of this port, arrived in England, on the 1st of May, as did the Jemima, Free Trader on the 13th.

The Duke of Wellington was in London.

The Price of Surat Cotton varied from 13*d*. to 15*d*. Toomil 17*d*.

The proposition of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives for acknowledging the independance of the Provinces of La Plata, was lost by a Majority of seventy.

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It is reported that Parliament will rise on the 2d of June; and that the General Election will take place soon after.

A singular motion was made on Wednesday in the Court of King's Bench, for a *mandamus* to the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, ordering them to prooced to a divideid of all their profits.

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Died at Limehouse, JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Died in Salisbury Street, London on the 25th ultimo, Lieut. General Sir ALBERT GLEDSTANES.

Died, at his house in the Admirally on the 2d curt. Rear-Admiral Sir GEORGE HOPE. K. C. B. and late one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which he was succeeded by Sir George Cockburn. Sir George Hope was a very distinguished officer, and had been actively employed for many years. He successively commanded the Thetis and Leda frigates. Theseus and Defence 74's, and in the latter ship he was at the close of the action off Trafalgar. He also served as Captain under Sir James Saumarez in the Baltic, and during the illness of that officer, had the chief command. Sir George Hope was made a Post Captain in September 1795, and a Rear-Admiral, August 1811.—Just before he relinquished his seat at the Board of Admiralty he was made Major-General of the Marines. He was 53 years of age.

Died at Bruntsfield Links, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET FINDLAY, widow of the late James Dell, Esq. Finglen, Campsie.

Died on the 27th ultimo, the Rev. JAMES SCOTT, late senior minister of Perth, at the advanced age of 85. Mr. Scott was ordained minister of Kilfauns in 1759; admitted minister of Perth 1762; and resigned his charge in consequence of the infirmities of age, in 1807.

DIED.—Captain Patrick Gardner, a Gentleman well know, and much respected at this place.

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3 Per Cents. Consols, between. 79, £80.
Portugal Gold in Coin,.....£.4 2 6 per oz.
Foreign Gold in Bars,..... 4 3 6
New Doubloons,..... 4 2 6
New Dollars,..... 0 5 6
Silver Bars, in Standard,.....0 5 5½


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